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Издание содержит все темы школьного курса английского языка, необходимые для сдачи ЕГЭ.

Весь материал чётко структурирован и разделён на 36 логических блоков (недель), включающих необходимые теоретические сведения, задания для самоконтроля в виде схем и таблиц, а также в форме ЕГЭ. Изучение каждого блока рассчитано на 2—3 самостоятельных занятия в неделю в течение учебного года. Кроме того, в пособии приводятся тренировочные варианты, цель которых — оценить уровень знаний.

Данное пособие поможет организовать пошаговую подготовку учащихся старших классов к ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

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# ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Результаты единого государственного экзамена исключительно важны для выпускника и будущего абитуриента, они учитываются и в школьном аттестате, и при поступлении в вузы. Получить максимальный балл на ЕГЭ непросто, но с каждым годом увеличивается число выпускников, которые блестяще с этим справляются.

Перед вами уникальное учебное пособие, разработанное для выпускников, их родителей и коллег-учителей. Издание содержит весь материал школьного курса английского языка, необходимый для сдачи ЕГЭ, в соответствии с Кодификатором элементов содержания и требований к уровню подготовки выпускников общеобразовательных учреждений для проведения ЕГЭ. Пособие состоит из следующих 3 частей.

*Часть 1* — пробный тест (Starting Test) в формате ЕГЭ, который позволит учащемуся оценить свой уровень знаний в начале подготовки.

*Часть 2* — материал для повторения, проверки и закрепления знаний школьного курса по английскому языку с тестовыми заданиями в формате ЕГЭ. Программа самоподготовки разделена на 36 недель, что позволит учащемуся систематизировать самостоятельную работу в течение года. Объём теоретического материала и заданий каждой недели отбирался автором таким образом, чтобы его проработка занимала у учащегося не более 2,5–3 часов в неделю.

*Часть 3* — контрольный тест (Final Test) в формате ЕГЭ, который продемонстрирует уровень подготовки перед сдачей самого экзамена.

## Уважаемые выпускники!

Чтобы успешно сдать ЕГЭ, необходимы глубокие знания английского языка и умение организовывать свою работу.

Итак, проверьте себя.

- 1. Что вы знаете?** Выполните пробный тест. На выполнение письменной части экзаменационной работы по английскому языку отводится 3 часа (180 минут). Работа состоит из 4 частей, включающих 40 заданий: заданий с выбором и записью ответа — 21; заданий на установление соответствия позиций, представленных в двух множествах, — 4; заданий на заполнение пропуска в связном тексте — 13; заданий открытого типа с развёрнутым ответом — 2. Устная часть экзаменационной работы включает в себя 4 задания, время на подготовку каждого выделяется в пределах 1,5 минут. Общее время ответа с учётом времени на подготовку — 15 минут. Максимальный первичный балл за работу — 100. Бланк для ответов в конце теста поможет потренироваться в заполнении аналогичного бланка на самом экзамене, ведь от правильности и аккуратности его заполнения во многом зависит ваша будущая оценка. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать максимальное количество баллов. Будьте честны с собой! Как вы усвоили материал школьной программы? Если вы не набрали максимального количества баллов, то...
- 2. Книга приходит на помощь!** Весь материал пособия разделён на 36 недель. В каждой из них представлены задания из разделов «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письмо» и «Говорение». Материал подобран таким образом, чтобы максимально эффективно актуализировать умения и навыки обучающегося, восполнить пробелы в знаниях, выставить тематические ориентиры:
  - Неделя являет собой завершённую лексическую тему, сформированную на основе кодификатора.

- Тексты и задания охватывают лексико-грамматические, морфолого-синтаксические, социокультурные, коммуникативные направления.
  - Прорабатывая теоретический материал и выполняя задания в каждой неделе, вы сможете выяснить, какие лексические единицы и грамматические формы для вас сложны или являются новым материалом, проверить, насколько быстро выполняются разнотипные задания из раздела “**Reading**”.
  - Наличие ключей и полноценных ответов к разделам “**Writing**” и “**Speaking**” поможет быстрее сориентироваться или даже расширить набор языковых средств для раскрытия определённой темы.
  - Грамматический экскурс призван освежить в памяти основные правила или вкратце ознакомить с ними. **Short Test** после грамматического параграфа поможет проверить, насколько у вас активны грамматические знания.
  - Раздел “**Vocabulary**” поможет расширить словарный запас и сориентировать вас в лексической теме. В этом разделе указываются слова, словосочетания, пояснения по употреблению, лингвострановедческие факты, объясняющие языковую специфику. Лексические единицы помогут в написании письменных полноценных ответов и в процессе устного высказывания по теме.
  - В процессе работы над лексикой и грамматикой вы встретите следующие подразделы:
    - “**General knowledge background: check your competence**” рассчитан на базовый и средний уровень знаний школьника;
    - “**It’s time to master new levels**” рассчитан на более углублённое изучение отдельных тем;
    - “**Food for thought**” предлагает вашему вниманию грамматические вопросы и информационные материалы как пищу к размышлению;
    - “**Consider famous people’s opinion**” содержит высказывания знаменитых людей по теме.
  - В конце каждой недели вы найдёте “**Topical control**”, с помощью которого сможете проверить определённые знания и навыки, полученные в процессе работы над ней.
  - По итогам нескольких недель предусматривается “**Review Test**”. Он состоит из заданий по аудированию и лексико-грамматических заданий, соответствующих контрольно-измерительным материалам ЕГЭ. Выполняя эти тесты, вы сможете охватить проверкой несколько тем одновременно.
  - Как и начальный тест (**Starting Test**), финальный (**Final Test**) также призван показать уровень ваших знаний, но он предполагает, что вы должны были заметно улучшить свои знания, упорно прорабатывая все темы 36 недель.
3. Что делать?
- Для начала заметим, что к разделам “**Reading**” и “**Grammar**” можно приступать в удобной для вас последовательности. Читая текст и наталкиваясь на незнакомые слова, не ленитесь искать их значение в словаре. В каждой неделе предусмотрены места для личных записей “**For notes**”. Туда вы можете выписывать значения, транскрипции, ваши лексические «находки» по теме, которые не были отображены в разделе “**Vocabulary**”.
  - Задания “**Short Test**” лучше выполнять после ознакомления с теоретическим материалом.
  - Прежде чем давать ответы в разделах “**Writing**” и “**Speaking**”, ознакомьтесь с лексическим материалом из “**Vocabulary**”, просмотрите “**Food for thought**” и “**Consider famous people’s opinion**”. Это поможет вам обеспечить более целостное понимание темы.
  - Готовя письменные или устные ответы, всегда продумывайте их структуру, старайтесь, чтобы логика текста не была нарушена.
  - Обратите внимание на задания в конце каждой недели — “**Topical control**”. Они имеют разнородный характер: и на выявление соответствий, и на заполнение форм, таблиц, схем, и более творческие.

- Чтобы проверить аудирование, подаваемое в “Review Test”, “Starting Test” и “Final Test”, понадобится человек с определёнными навыками чтения. Для этого можно обратиться к старшему брату или сестре, родителям, учителю или репетитору, другу, в конце концов. Главное, чтобы произношение и темп начитываемого текста соответствовал нормам и правилам. Для «оттачивания уха» никогда не мешает дополнительное прослушивание англоязычных текстов в виде песен, рекламных роликов в Интернете, видео со знаменитостями и прочего.
3. **Как провести репетицию ЕГЭ?** Повторив весь школьный курс, представьте себя на экзамене. Пройдите последний тест, подобный тому, который вы будете проходить во время ЕГЭ, в условиях, максимально приближенных к экзаменационным. Сидя дома за рабочим столом, представьте себя на экзамене — тогда на ЕГЭ вы будете чувствовать себя как дома.

*Верьте в свои силы! Желаем удачи!*

#### **Уважаемые родители!**

**Чем вы можете помочь своему ребёнку?**

1. **Организовать систематическую и последовательную подготовку к ЕГЭ.** Большинство подростков ещё не могут правильно планировать своё время, всё откладывают «на потом». От правильного планирования занятий во многом зависит результат подготовки. Выделить 2,5–3 часа в неделю в плотном графике современного школьника легче, чем повторить весь материал школьного курса за несколько дней до экзамена.
2. **Создать благоприятную психологическую обстановку дома.** Даже для самого ответственного ученика экзамен — это испытание, стресс. «Домашняя психотерапия» — это мощь любящих и заботливых близких людей, родителей, которые проверят, напомнят, убедят, уберегут от бессонных ночей накануне экзамена, успокоят и поддержат.
3. **Быть рядом.** Мы не призываем родителей учить вместе с ребёнком темы и ответы на вопросы. Это первое «взрослое» испытание для учащегося, а не для его родителей! Принимайте участие в делах вашего ребёнка, интересуйтесь его душевным состоянием, настроением. Стараясь помочь, вы дадите своим детям уроки любви, сочувствия, взаимопомощи, научите спокойно и уверенно преодолевать трудности.

*Желаем вам удачи и терпения!*

#### **Уважаемые коллеги-учителя!**

В начале каждой недели приведены темы для повторения из кодификатора элементов содержания и требований к уровню подготовки выпускников общеобразовательных учреждений для проведения ЕГЭ. Каждому разделу и элементу содержания, проверяемым на ЕГЭ, соответствует несколько типов заданий. Два тренировочных теста помогут каждому учащемуся определить свой уровень подготовки.

Конечно, ЕГЭ требует специальной подготовки по предмету, но готовиться нужно и к самой форме проведения экзамена. При этом необходимы обобщение и систематизация изученного материала. Следует обратить особое внимание на пробелы в знаниях учащегося, допущенные при изучении школьной программы, и устранить их. Надеемся, что наше пособие будет полезно вам в вашей ежедневной работе.

*Желаем творческих успехов!*

# СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

WEEK	PAGES	TOPIC	LEVELS OF LINGUISTICS	VOCABULARY WORK
	16			
<b>1</b>	36	Family life and everyday duties	<b>5.4.1.</b> Phonetics: reading rules, stress, intonation	Relatives by marriage and birth. Family life. Everyday family duties
<b>2</b>	46	Shopping as a duty and a pleasure	<b>5.2.1.</b> The Noun: plural and singular forms	Types of shops, names of goods. Necessary words and phrases for shopping activity
<b>3</b>	53	Urban and rural life. Housing	<b>5.2.1.</b> The Indefinite and Definite Articles	Urban and rural life. Types of the houses. Parts of a house
<b>4</b>	60	Interpersonal communication in a family. Family traditions	<b>5.2.1.</b> Zero Article. Articles with geographical names	Expression of feelings, emotions, attitude. Family traditions. Family relationship and communication
<b>5</b>	67	Interpersonal communication (between friends and acquaintances)	<b>5.2.2.</b> The Pronoun	Communication. Friendship
<b>6</b>	74	Health and healthcare	<b>5.2.3.</b> The Adjective: degrees of comparison <b>5.1.5.</b> Comparative constructions	Health in general. People and places. Classification of diseases. Diseases and ailments
<b>7</b>	81	A healthy lifestyle	<b>5.2.3.</b> The Adverb. Degrees of comparison. Position of adverbs in the sentence.	Healthy lifestyle in general
<b>8</b>	87	Youth in the modern world: its role and problems	<b>5.2.4.</b> Cardinal and ordinal numerals	About youth in general
	93			
<b>9</b>	100	Youth pastime	<b>5.2.6.</b> Auxiliary and link verbs. Forms of the verb.	Hobbies. Verbs and expressions of pastime

<b>READING</b>	<b>SPEAKING</b>	<b>WRITING</b>	<b>TESTS</b>
<b>Starting Test</b>			
<b>2.1.</b> Matching the texts and the titles	<b>1.2.2.</b> Describing one of three pictures	<b>4.3.</b> Writing a private letter <b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.4.</b> Understanding the structural links of the text	<b>1.1.2.</b> Asking questions: studying the advertisement	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.2.</b> Reading for details	<b>5.4.1.</b> Preparing a project	<b>4.3.</b> Writing a private letter	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.1.</b> Matching the texts and the titles	<b>1.2.2.</b> Comparing two pictures	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.4.</b> Understanding the structural links of the text	<b>5.4.1.</b> Preparing a project	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.2.</b> Reading for details	<b>5.4.1.</b> Preparing a project	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.4.</b> Understanding the structural links of the text	<b>1.1.2.</b> Asking questions: studying the advertisement	<b>4.3.</b> Writing a private letter	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.4.</b> Understanding the structural links of the text	<b>5.4.1.</b> Preparing a project	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>Review Test 1 (week 1–8)</b>			
<b>2.1.</b> Matching the texts and the titles	<b>1.2.2.</b> Comparing two pictures	<b>4.3.</b> Writing a private letter	Short Test Topical control

WEEK	PAGES	TOPIC	LEVELS OF LINGUISTICS	VOCABULARY WORK
10	106	The USA: geographical position, natural resources, population	5.2.6. Simple (Indefinite) tenses	Population. Resources and industry. Geographical features
11	113	Great Britain: geographical position, natural resources, population	5.2.6. Continuous (Progressive) tenses 5.2.10. Expressing future meanings	Geographical features. Population. Economy. Deposits
12	120	The USA: places of interest	5.2.5. Prepositions of time	Adjectives that describe places of interest. Types of sights. Finding the direction
13	126	Great Britain: places of interest	5.2.6. Perfect tenses	Parks and squares. Palaces and castles. In the church. Museums and sculpture. Architectural styles. Top-10 best places to visit in England. Some places to visit in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
14	132	Tourism and ecotourism. Transport	5.2.6. Perfect Continuous tenses	Camping. Ecotourism. Planning a trip. Common transport and travelling phrases
	138			
15	144	Travelling abroad: English-speaking countries	5.2.6. The Passive Voice	Types of the hotels and apartments. At a hotel room. At the hotel
16	150	Home journey: Russian places tour	5.2.7. Non-finite forms of the verb. The Infinitive	In a trip. Transport characteristics. Rail travel. Travelling by road. Air travel. Travel by water. Public transport
17	156	Nature and ecology	5.2.7., 5.1.10. The Complex Object / Subject. For + Infinitive construction	The environment. Threats to the environment. Protecting the environment
18	164	Russian cultural and historical peculiarities	5.2.7. The Participle	War time. Historical stages and their peculiarities. Cultural peculiarities

<b>READING</b>	<b>SPEAKING</b>	<b>WRITING</b>	<b>TESTS</b>
<b>2.1.</b> Matching the texts and the titles	<b>1.2.2.</b> Describing one of three pictures	<b>4.3.</b> Writing a private letter	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.4.</b> Understanding the structural links of the text	<b>5.4.1.</b> Preparing a project	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.2.</b> Reading for details	<b>1.2.2.</b> Comparing two pictures	<b>4.3.</b> Writing a private letter	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.1.</b> Matching the texts and the titles	<b>1.1.2.</b> Asking questions: studying the advertisement	<b>4.3.</b> Writing a private letter	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.4.</b> Understanding the structural links of the text	<b>1.1.2.</b> Asking questions: studying the advertisement	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>Review Test 2 (week 9–14)</b>			
<b>2.1.</b> Matching the texts and the titles	<b>5.4.1.</b> Preparing a project	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.1.</b> Matching the texts and the titles	<b>1.1.2.</b> Asking questions: studying the advertisement	<b>4.3.</b> Writing a private letter	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.2.</b> Reading for details	<b>5.4.1.</b> Preparing a project	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.4.</b> Understanding the structural links of the text	<b>1.2.2.</b> Describing one of three pictures	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control



WEEK	PAGES	TOPIC	LEVELS OF LINGUISTICS	VOCABULARY WORK
19	172	American history and culture	<b>5.2.5.</b> Prepositions of movement and direction <b>5.2.7., 5.1.10.</b> The Gerund	Historical points of the USA. Phrases to speak about history. Cultural peculiarities
20	180	British history and culture	<b>5.2.8.</b> Phrasal verbs	Gentlemanhood and knighthood. History and events. Ranks and titles
	187			
21	193	Contribution of Russia to science and culture development	<b>5.2.9.</b> Modal verbs (Can / could, may / might)	Art. Contribution. Russians top inventions
22	200	Contribution of English-speaking countries to science and culture development	<b>5.2.9.</b> Modal verbs (must, have to, need, should, ought to, to be to, would)	Researches and inventions. American Nobel Prize Winners of the last years. Some British Nobel Prize Winners of the last years
23	208	The world of professions and the world of work	<b>5.2.6.</b> Irregular verbs	Professions. Work
24	215	Higher education in Russia and problems students face while studying	<b>5.2.6.</b> Irregular verbs	At university. University education: pros and cons
25	222	Higher education abroad and problems students face while studying	<b>5.2.6.</b> Irregular verbs	At university. Education
	230			
26	237	Plans for future and choosing a career	<b>5.1.1.</b> Communicative types of sentences. Word order	Plans for future. Characteristics useful for career advancement
27	246	The world of languages and their role in our life	<b>5.1.2., 5.1.9.</b> Impersonal sentences. There + is / are	Language. Studying languages

<b>READING</b>	<b>SPEAKING</b>	<b>WRITING</b>	<b>TESTS</b>
<b>2.1.</b> Matching the texts and the titles	<b>5.4.1.</b> Preparing a project	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.2.</b> Reading for details	<b>1.2.2.</b> Comparing two pictures	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>Review Test 3 (week 15–20)</b>			
<b>2.4.</b> Understanding the structural links of the text	<b>1.1.2.</b> Asking questions: studying the advertisement	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.1.</b> Matching the texts and the titles	<b>5.4.1.</b> Preparing a project	<b>4.3.</b> Writing a private letter	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.2.</b> Reading for details	<b>1.1.2.</b> Asking questions: studying the advertisement	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.4.</b> Understanding the structural links of the text	<b>1.2.2.</b> Describing one of three pictures	<b>4.3.</b> Writing a private letter	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.1.</b> Matching the texts and the titles	<b>5.4.1.</b> Preparing a project	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>Review Test 4 (week 21–25)</b>			
<b>2.2.</b> Reading for details	<b>1.2.2.</b> Comparing two pictures	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.4.</b> Understanding the structural links of the text	<b>5.4.1.</b> Preparing a project	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control

WEEK	PAGES	TOPIC	LEVELS OF LINGUISTICS	VOCABULARY WORK
28	252	Studying at school: subjects and our attitude to them	5.2.5. Prepositions of place	School subjects. School. Verbs and expressions
29	258	Scientific-and-technological advance	5.1.3. Compound and complex sentences with conjunctions	Science and technology. Scientists at work. Computers
30	265	Old informational technologies versus new ones	5.1.4. Sequence of tenses and Indirect speech	Old informational technologies. New informational technologies
31	272	Holidays and remarkable days in Russia	5.1.5. Sentences with conjunctions “neither ... (nor), either ... (or)”, “both ... and”	Holiday: general approach. Some Russian holidays. New Year
32	278	Holidays and remarkable days in the USA	5.1.6. Conditional sentences. 5.1.7. Constructions with Subjunctive I and Subjunctive II (I wish...)	Federal American Holidays. Some other holidays in America. Christmas
33	286	Holidays and remarkable days in Great Britain	5.3.1. Prefixes and suffixes	Public holidays in Great Britain. Some other British holidays. Easter
	293			
34	300	4.1.–4.2. Curriculum Vitae / Resume. Filling in a form		Personal characteristics. Skills
35	303	4.3.–4.4. Writing a private and an official letter		
36	307	4.5. – 4.6. Making plans, thesis. Describing events, expressing your opinion	5.1.12. Words and word combinations for text coherence	Words and word combinations for text coherence
	315			

<b>READING</b>	<b>SPEAKING</b>	<b>WRITING</b>	<b>TESTS</b>
<b>2.1.</b> Matching the texts and the titles	<b>1.2.2.</b> Describing one of three pictures	<b>4.3.</b> Writing a private letter	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.1.</b> Matching the texts and the titles	<b>1.1.2.</b> Asking questions: studying the advertisement	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.4.</b> Understanding the structural links of the text	<b>1.2.2.</b> Comparing two pictures	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.2.</b> Reading for details	<b>1.2.2.</b> Describing one of three pictures	<b>4.3.</b> Writing a private letter	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.1.</b> Matching the texts and the titles	<b>5.4.1.</b> Preparing a project	<b>4.6.</b> Commenting on the statement	Short Test Topical control
<b>2.4.</b> Understanding the structural links of the text	<b>1.1.2.</b> Asking questions: studying the advertisement	<b>4.3.</b> Writing a private letter	Short Test Topical control
<b>Review Test 5 (week 26–33)</b>			
			Topical control
			Topical control
			Topical control
<b>Final Test</b>			

Номер недели

Элементы содержания кодификатора ЕГЭ

Задания базового уровня сложности

**WEEK 6**

**Elements of the content:**  
1.1. Health and healthcare.  
5.2.3. The Adjective: degrees of comparison.  
5.3.1. Comparative constructions.  
2.2. Reading for details.  
5.4.1. Preparing a project.  
4.6. Commenting on the statement.

**HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE**

**READING**

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1–7 в каждом задании выберите в поле ответа цифры 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. В процессе работы над заданиями убедитесь, что смысл каждого предложения вам в целом понятен. При необходимости пользуйтесь словарем. Обращайте особое внимание на составные смысловые части и ключевые детали текста: цифры, перечисления, вынесены.

People everywhere need a constant supply of clean water for drinking, cooking, and washing, and also facilities for the removal of sewage waste. Water is collected from natural resources and stored in reservoirs. It is then purified and distributed for public usage. In some countries one or two parts of fluoride per million are added to water, to help prevent tooth decay. Constant checks are carried out at all stages to see that no contamination occurs.

Children, adults, and animals are vaccinated against diseases. Babies are vaccinated against poliomyelitis and diphtheria and may also be vaccinated against measles and mumps.

Hygienic controls are introduced at all stages of food production. Such controls are obligatory in many countries. To prevent the spread of tuberculosis and brucellosis through daily products, milk is pasteurized by being heated to 72 degrees C. Food-processing factories, hotels, and restaurants are regularly inspected for the presence of rats, mice, and standards of hygiene.

During manufacture, processed foods may be enriched with substances that benefit health, particularly vitamins and minerals. Iron and other minerals are added to bread and cereal foods, and glucose is sometimes added to drinks and condes.

In many countries schoolchildren are tested for tuberculosis. Chest radiography — which may be provided by companies, schools, or local health authorities — is available if necessary to check for tuberculosis, lung cancer, and chronic chest infection. Women are advised to have regular tests to examine their breasts for lumps. Mothers are encouraged to take their babies and children to clinics at special centres, where their development, weight, and rate of growth are noted in order to identify abnormally slow or fast developers.

A balanced diet containing the basic food types — proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals and fluids — is essential for satisfactory growth development, and health. Research shows that communities with a diet containing a large proportion of fish suffer less from heart disease, high blood pressure. A diet based on rice, or root vegetables is likely to lead to some

degree of protein deficiency. A balanced diet can consist of small amount of meat, fish, eggs, dairy products, fruit and vegetables, grains, nuts, and seeds.

People living in agricultural societies are often much healthier than those in technologically developed ones. Outdoor activity keeps people strong and supple, whereas a more sedentary lifestyle is more likely to produce joint degeneration and muscular weakness at a relatively early age.

**GRAMMAR**

**THE ADJECTIVE**

В английском языке различают три степени сравнения прилагательных (Degrees of Comparison): положительная (the Positive Degree), сравнительная (the Comparative Degree) и превосходная (the Superlative Degree).

1. Положительная указывает на качество предмета и соответствует словарной форме, то есть прилагательное в положительной степени не имеет никаких окончаний: difficult — трудно, green — зелёный.

Часть, когда говорю о равной степени качества разных предметов, употребляю союз as... as — такой же — как или его отрицательный вариант not so... as — не такой — как: The green apple is as sweet as the red one. — Зелёное яблоко такое же сладкое, как и красное. The green apple is as sweet as the red one. — Этой лимонки блее не так же сладким, как предыдущий.

Положительная степень также употребляется в конструкциях half as... as... — в два раза меньше, twice as... as... — в два раза больше, three times as... as... — в три раза больше.

2. Для сравнения одного предмета с другим употребляю прилагательные в сравнительной степени.

Для сравнения прилагательные в сравнительной степени образуются прибавлением суффикса -er к основе прилагательного, которое состоит из одного или двух слогов. Сравнительная степень прилагательных, состоящих из более чем двух слогов, образуется при помощи слова more (более).

- Однословные и двуслоговые прилагательные с окончанием -y, -er, -le, -ow или с ударением на втором слове: dirty — грязь, the direct clever — cleverer — the cleverest; narrow — narrower — the narrowest; simple — simpler — the simplest.
- Многословные прилагательные, а также прилагательные right, wrong, bored, gentle:

**READING**

- According to the text water resources...
  - are regularly inspected for the presence of rats, mice and standards of hygiene
  - are checked to see that no contamination occurs
  - are regularly checked for breaks
  - are regularly resold by their tenants
- Children are usually vaccinated against...
  - measles
  - poliomyelitis and diphtheria
  - tuberculosis
  - intestinal disorder
- The places where food stuff is prepared...
  - are regularly inspected for the presence of rats, mice and standards of hygiene
  - are regularly closed for breaks
  - are regularly resold by their tenants
  - are regularly resold by their tenants
- The text cites a point of entering our food with...
  - harmful substances
  - iron-ore
  - vitamins and minerals
  - stannin and cobalt
- We've read that mothers take their babies and children to clinics...
  - to take care of their health
  - to identify abnormally slow or fast developers
  - to get them from all the diseases
  - to identify the most dangerous illnesses
- Fish diets can improve...
  - our mood
  - our blood pressure condition
  - our complexion
  - our eyes
- People from the agricultural areas...
  - are often much healthier than those in technologically developed ones
  - are often much richer than other
  - are often much weaker than those in technologically developed ones
  - are often much more popular than those in technologically developed ones

74 75

Повторяемый раздел

Теоретический материал для повторения

Словарь

Задания для закрепления и систематизации знаний

Номер текущей недели

**WEEK 22. CONTRIBUTION OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES IN SCIENCE AND CULTURE DEVELOPMENT**

**VOCABULARY**

**American Noble Prize Winners of the last years**

Angus Dutton Economics (2015)  
Paul L. Modrich Chemistry (2015)  
Alec Szasz Chemistry (2015)  
W. C. Campbell Physiology or Medicine (2015)  
William E. Moerner Chemistry (2014)  
Eric Betzig Chemistry (2014)  
Shu Nakamura Physics (2014)  
John O'Keefe Physiology or Medicine (2014)  
Shu Nakamura Physics (2014)  
Robert J. Shiller Economics (2013)  
Lars Peter Hansen Economics (2013)

**Some British Noble Prize Winners of the last years**

Thomas Landahl Chemistry (2015)  
Peter Higgs Physics (2013)  
John B. Gordon Physiology or Medicine (2012)  
Konstantin Novoselov Physics (2010)  
Robert G. Edwards Physiology or Medicine (2010)  
Doris Lessing Literature (2007)  
Sir Martin J. Evans Physiology or Medicine (2007)  
Harold Pinter Literature (2005)

**FOR NOTES**

**Answer:**  
Hi, Ben!  
I received your letter yesterday and understood that some of the names were unknown for me. I had to use the Internet to get to know about Benjamin Franklin and Garret Morgan. Thus, Benjamin Franklin is famous for his invention of the bifocal lenses for eyeglasses. Samuel Morse invented the telegraph. Levi Strauss made the first jeans in California. Alexander Bell invented the telephone. Garret Morgan, as I understood, invented the traffic light. Vladimir Zveznyki was the inventor of television. By the way, he was born in Russia in 1889 and only in 1919 immigrated to the USA. While I was looking for the information to answer your questions I ran into some interesting names of the American inventors. Did you know that flavored chewing gum was made by William Wrigley? It is my turn to ask questions. What do you know about Arthur Wayne, W. Kellogg, and Josephine Cochran?  
Write soon,  
Yours sincerely,  
Anthony

**SPAKING**

Imagine that your friend and you are preparing a project on the topic "Science and technology in Great Britain". You've found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, and then be ready to read it aloud.

It is not a secret that Britain has a long tradition of research and innovation in science, technology and engineering. Its record of achievements begins with the contribution of Isaac Newton to physics and astronomy in the 17th century (theory of gravitation and three laws of motion) and goes to Charles Darwin with his theory of evolution, and inventions of Michael Faraday in the 19th century (the first electric motor, generator and transformer).

This long record of achievement in science and technology has continued throughout the 20th century. Noble prize for science have been won by 70 British, more than for any country except the USA.

In the last 4 decades major contributions have been made by British scientists working in universities, research institutes and industry. These have included theories on black holes and the origins of the universe (Stephen

Hawking); the discovery of genes linked to cystic fibrosis and other diseases; the development of monoclonal antibodies and scanning techniques for medical diagnosis (Godfrey Hounsfield); the invention of DNA profiling to identify an individual from blood and tissue specimens; the world's first combined heart, lung and liver transplant; Brian Josephson's research in superconductivity; Martin Ryle and Anthony Hewish discoveries in radio-astronomy and many others. Research is continuing in the fields of medicine and genetics.

Britain is involved in extensive programmes run by the EC to strengthen the technological basis of European industry and improve its competitiveness worldwide. Britain's National Space programme is concerned mainly with earth observation from satellites for commercial and environmental applications.

**TOPICAL CONTROL**

Fill in the scheme with the main uses of the modal verbs must, to have to, should, need. Try to write all in English.

**Modals**

have to	must	should	need

**Keys to week 22:**

**Reading:**

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**Short text:** 16, 20, 34, 46, 47, 65, 74, 86, 87, 90

**Topical control:** have to — obligation; necessity; must — obligation; necessity; absence of necessity; command; strong prohibition; probability near certainty; should — moral obligations; advice; weakened prohibition; criticism; probable or expected action; invitation; need — reproach; necessity.

306 307

Содержание

Ответы к заданиям базового уровня сложности текущей недели

## Задания повышенного и высокого уровней сложности к изученному разделу

### REVIEW TEST 2 (WEEK 9-14)

#### АУДИРОВАНИЕ

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

**Now we are ready to start.**

**Speaker A**  
In 1912, the Titanic hit an iceberg on its first trip across the Atlantic, and it sank four hours later. At that time, the Titanic was the largest ship that had ever travelled on the sea. It was carrying 2007 people, but it had taken on enough lifeboats for only 1178 people. When the passengers tried to leave the ship, only 651 of them were able to get into lifeboats. After this accident, ocean travel changed.

**Speaker B**  
The French Revolution started in 1789, and this was the beginning of hard times for Marie. However, she met and married Francis Tussaud, who was an engineer. They had three children, a daughter who died and two sons. In 1802 she received permission from Napoleon to go to London, because she wanted to take her waxwork collection to England. She went round Britain and Ireland with her four-year-old son, and her shows were a great success. She never saw France or her husband again.

**Speaker C**  
Transport for London is making every effort to ensure that London Underground is a safe way to travel. Over 13,000 CCTV cameras have been placed in stations and on trains, and more than 700 British Transport Police officers patrol the Underground network. There are also facilities which enable passengers to call for assistance. In every station, there are help points, located in ticket hall areas and on platforms.

**Speaker D**  
At the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, Scotland was ruled by Scottish kings and queens, but was divided between different groups of people. The Picts and Celts, who were the oldest inhabitants, the Scots, who came from Northern Ireland, the Britons, who were driven north by the Anglo-Saxon invaders of England, and the Angles, who originally came from what is now Germany. The Romans had left two centuries earlier.

**Speaker E**  
If you're looking for a day out in Britain this summer, there are now dozens of theme parks to choose from. The amusements on offer at such parks include a range of rides which turn you about in various ways, some of them bathing you in water at the same time. For the really adventurous there are those which turn you upside down at great speed. And this must be how the British enjoy themselves most because last year the nine most popular theme parks attracted more than twenty million visitors.

**Speaker F**  
Backpacking could be defined as the art of comfortable, self-sufficient travel on foot. Everything you need is in the pack on your back, and you become emotionally as well as physically attached to it. The speed at which the backpacker travels makes this the

perfect way to see the country. There is one important rule the good backpacker should follow: respect the land and its people — as the Americans say, "take only photographs (one might add memories), and leave only footprints".

- British theme parks became very popular.
- Many centuries ago Scotland was a land where lived and ruled different groups of people.
- Scotland is a part of Great Britain.
- The waxwork collection made Marie Tussaud famous in Europe.
- London Underground is a safe way of travelling.
- Backpacking has its risks and advantages.
- The shipwreck of the Titanic caused the changes in ocean travel's rules.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

2. Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A-G соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Запишите номер выбранного вами варианта в таблицу. Вы услышите запись диалога. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

**Now we are ready to start.**

**Patricia:** Oh, there you are! You have come early; it's only a quarter to eight.

**Margaret:** Well, I prefer to be ahead of time rather than behind.

**Patricia:** Have you had breakfast?

**Margaret:** Yes, half an hour ago. Have you packed?

**Patricia:** No, not yet. I have still a few things to pack but there's no more room in the suitcase.

**Margaret:** Well, put them into brief-case then. In the meantime I'll go and call a taxi.

**Patricia:** Right and where's your suit-case?

**Margaret:** I've sent it to the station. My brother is taking care of it.

**Patricia:** Where shall we meet him?

**Margaret:** In the waiting room. Well, I'm off for the taxi. I hope you'll be ready by the time I get back?

**Patricia:** Oh, you were rather quick, I should say. I hadn't time to take a bite. Well, never mind. Will you help me to take the suit-case down?

**Patricia:** Certainly.

**Margaret:** Now where is my hat?

**Patricia:** Look for it in the wardrobe.

**Margaret:** It's not there.

**Patricia:** Have you looked for it in the other room?

**Margaret:** Not yet.

**Patricia:** Then do so.

## Тренировочный тест в формате ЕГЭ

### STARTING TEST

#### 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 текст дважды. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

**Now we are ready to start.**

**Speaker A**  
I just watch TV and eat at Christmas. Easter is my favorite festival. Last Easter the whole family went for a walk, and then we had a special lunch followed by lots of Easter eggs. I like it because it's nice to see all the family and because of all the eggs. We are all chocolate!

**Speaker B**  
I don't celebrate Christmas at all because it's not my religion. But of course in Britain everyone is on holiday so my family goes to a relative's house, or they come to ours and we just have a family dinner. It's an excuse to get together. Last Christmas we went to Coventry to my Mum's house and she made a big dinner for all of us. My favorite festival is Eid. It's the day after Ramadan which is a period of fasting in the Muslim faith.

**Speaker C**  
My favorite festival is Passover, which is very important in the Jewish faith and lasts for a week. On the first two nights there is a big family meal and we read from the Bible. All through the week we don't eat bread or yeast products but to compensate for this my grandmother cooks a lot of Passover cakes. This is my favorite festival because my whole family gets together and we give presents out.

**Speaker D**  
We don't really do a lot at Christmas and I think it can be a bit boring, so it's not my favorite festival. I prefer Halloween; it's supposed to be the time when witches and ghosts come to life. Everyone puts scary costumes and masks on and has fun. When I was younger I used to dress up as a vampire and go 'trick or treating'.

**Speaker E**  
My favorite festival is Christmas. I'm not really religious but it's an important time for me because all the family is together. We have a large Christmas lunch with turkey, cranberry sauce, stuffing and Christmas pudding. We give and receive presents and then watch TV. Jennifer dislikes Christmas because it seems boring to her.

**Speaker F**  
Violence, drunkenness and vandalism have led to the English football fan being feared and despised at home and abroad. In Britain, itself, the situation is, ironically, quieter than it has been for years. It is difficult to see why the unpleasant attitude of the English hooligans is admired and imitated abroad.

- The speaker tells us about his favorite kind of cakes on Passover.
- The speaker tells us about the peculiarities of the English football fans.

- The speaker likes chocolate Easter eggs.
- The speaker talks about the worst Christmas he has ever had.
- The speaker explains why she cannot celebrate Christmas.
- The speaker considers herself not to be very religious but likes Christmas very much.
- The speaker prefers Halloween to Christmas because she likes Christmas very boring.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

2. Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A-G соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Запишите номер выбранного вами варианта в таблицу. Вы услышите запись диалога. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

**Now we are ready to start.**

**Peter:** Hi, Arkady! I have just followed the sport competition which our classmates took part in. They are very vigorous and skilful. They can take part in the Olympic Games soon, can't they?

**Arkady:** Yes, it is very good but it is better nowadays to be the Olympic champion yourself. Imagine, please, I go to school and our headmaster and teachers are very proud of me, give me only excellent marks. The conductor in the trolleybus allows me to go without a ticket and so on...

**Peter:** Oh, you have a good imagination! May be, let's start training first of all!

**Arkady:** Of course, our skills can make us champions in two years. But what kind of sport should we choose?

**Peter:** Let's go boxing. It is a masculine kind of sport.

**Arkady:** Oh, it is good but not for me.

**Peter:** Well, let's play hockey. It is just the thing. It is the speed and pressure.

**Arkady:** Do you know the speed of the puck? It is 120 km per hour.

**Peter:** It is all the same.

**Arkady:** It is all the same for you but I am afraid to injure myself.

**Peter:** But people play this game, don't they?

**Arkady:** Ice hockey is a good game when other people play it. But I want something special.

**Peter:** What?

**Arkady:** Something more cultural and exquisite.

**Peter:** Let's do gymnastics.

**Arkady:** To hang on the horizontal bar? I am not a bird. I have no weaves. I can fall down...

**Peter:** Oh, it is difficult to please you. What do you want?

**Arkady:** I want to be the champion, you know.

**Peter:** But what is your favorite kind of sport?

**Arkady:** Well, I must start doing morning exercises and I will be the champion.

**Peter:** Than do it every day.

**Arkady:** By the way, it is enough for me to get up early in the morning without doing any morning exercises, and I will be the champion.

WEEK 14. TOURISM AND ECONOMISM. TRANSPORT

138

139

Starting test

16

17

Starting test

# STARTING TEST

## АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–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 тексты дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

**Now we are ready to start.**

### **Speaker A**

Many young voters in England thought they were ignored by politicians most of the time. Martin was not impressed when Tony Blair said he liked “The Spice Girls”. “It was a pathetic attempt to get young people interested and it failed”. Apart from anything else, “The Spice Girls had already said they supported Tony Blair’s rivals. Anyway, should five girls who sing “I tell you what I want, what I really, really want...” influence people’s opinions?

### **Speaker B**

English football has had a long history of “trouble”. In the 1950s and 1960s young people were unhappy with their lives and this resulted in hooliganism at football matches, Hooliganism was seen as a ritual and was generally non-violent. It usually involved groups of fans behaving aggressively, shouting insults and chanting. In extreme cases fascist and racist groups, who used the matches to express their views and distribute racist literature, exploited the situation.

### **Speaker C**

My favourite festival is Passover, which is very important in the Jewish faith and lasts for a week. On the first two nights there is a big family meal and we read from the Bible. All through the week we don’t eat bread or yeast products but to compensate for this my grandmother cooks a lot of Passover cakes. This is my favourite festival because my whole family gets together and we give presents out.

### **Speaker D**

Some people always have disastrous dates. Now these people in New York can go to Date School. They go out with a psychologist for the evening and at the end of the evening the psychologist tells them what they were doing wrong! For women who don’t want everyone to know they are single, the Americans have found a solution to this too. It’s a Boyfriend in-a-box. Each box contains his photo for the wall and for your wallet.

### **Speaker E**

The TV program “Blind Date” used to show one person asking three people (who he / she hasn’t met) questions until one person was picked to go on a date. Since it started, the program has continued to be one of the most popular TV shows. You might think this makes the British public a nation of romantics. Not at all. Most viewers said that their favourite part was when the “couple” returned the following week and said they hated each other at first sight. Who says we all love a story with a happy ending?