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Справочник адресован учащимся старших классов для подготовки к ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

Пособие содержит подробный теоретический материал по всем темам, проверяемым экзаменом. После каждого раздела даются примеры заданий ЕГЭ и тренировочный тест. Для итогового контроля знаний в конце справочника приводятся тренировочные варианты, соответствующие ЕГЭ по английскому языку. Ко всем заданиям приводятся ответы.

Издание будет полезно учителям английского языка, родителям для эффективной подготовки учащихся к ЕГЭ.

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ЕГЭ. УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

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**ЕГЭ**

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# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Теоретический курс с примерами заданий ЕГЭ



Reading



Listening



Writing



Grammar





## Unit 1

### Reading

#### 1.1. Skimming

- 1) Read the texts and find the appropriate headlines to them. One headline is odd. Fill in the table with your answers.

1	2	3	4	5	6

- A. Mountain climbing
- B. Water sports
- C. Shopping
- D. History
- E. Fishing
- F. Walking
- G. Music

1. What about visiting the historic Palace of Holyroodhouse, traditional home of Scotland's kings and queens since the year 1501, and now the official Edinburgh residence of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II?
2. Whether you're interested in serious trekking or simply a relaxing stroll, Scotland has thousands of miles of walks, from the easy to the seriously challenging. The scenery is spectacular and you'll enjoy the unpolluted air and abundant wildlife while you walk.
3. Scotland has the highest mountains in the British Isles. You might like to try the highest, Ben Nevis, 1,343 metres, or start off on the gentler slopes to the south. Whether you are a beginner or a professional, Scotland has a mountain just waiting for you!
4. We have 3,700 km of coastline and countless rivers and lakes in Scotland. Sailing, canoeing, waterskiing, swimming, windsurfing — there are ample opportunities and facilities for all.
5. Scotland is rich in songs. From the traditional bagpipe bands to the heavy rock of Big Country and Simple Minds, Scotland has music for every taste. If dancing is your hobby,

you'll love Scottish country dancing, it's easy to learn and great fun for all ages, old and young alike!

6. Scotland is a paradise for the shopper! Our woolen goods are famous the world over, and a great bargain. The traditional tartan cloth makes a perfect souvenir. And don't forget our national drink — whisky! Scotland is the perfect destination for your next holiday.

**2) Read the texts and find the appropriate headlines to them. Fill in the table with your answers.**

1	2	3	4	5	6

- A. Icon painting
- B. Russian avant-garde
- C. The most famous Russian handicraft
- D. The promising future of the Russian cinema
- E. "City of 101 Islands"
- F. 19th—20th cc. architectural monument

1. An influential wave of modernist art flourished in Russia from approximately 1890 to 1930, although some place its beginning as early as 1850 and its end as late as 1960. Notable artists from this era include El Lissitzky, Kazimir Malevich, Wassily Kandinsky, Vladimir Tatlin, Alexander Rodchenko, and Marc Chagall amongst others. This artistic movement reached its creative and popular height in the period between the Russian Revolution of 1917 and 1932, at which point the ideas of the avant-garde clashed with the newly emerged state-sponsored direction of Socialist Realism.
2. Matryoshka dolls consist of a wooden figure which can be pulled apart to reveal another figure of the same sort inside. It has in turn another figure inside, and so on. The number of nested figures is usually six or more. The shape is mostly cylindrical, rounded at the top for the head and tapered towards the bottom, but little else; the dolls have no hands (except those that are painted). The artistry is in the painting of each doll, which can be extremely elaborate. The theme is usually peasant girls in traditional dress, but can be almost anything, for instance fairy tales or Soviet leaders.
3. "Soviet Cinema" should not be used as a synonym for "Russian Cinema". Although Russian language films predominated, several republics developed lively and unique cinemas, while others did not. Most notable for their republican cinema were Armenia, Georgia, Lithuania, Ukraine, and, to a lesser degree, Belarus and Moldova. Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russian cinema has greatly transformed. Although still largely funded by the state, the topics and dynamic have been updated. During the '90s, Russian filmmaking decreased sharply, going from hundreds per year to the double-digits. However, recent years have brought increased viewership and subsequent prosperity to the industry. The future of Russian cinema is promising.
4. The art inherited of the Byzantine churches soon became an offshoot version of the mosaic and fresco traditions. Icon paintings in Russia attempted to help people with their prayers without idolizing the figure in the painting. The most comprehensive collection of Icon art is found at the Tretyakov Gallery. Rather than being a mere imitation, Russian

icons had a peculiar style and masters such as Andrei Rublev took the icon to new heights.

5. *The Church of Our Saviour on Blood* is a marvellous Old Russian-style church built on the spot where Emperor Alexander II was assassinated on March 1, 1881. Built in 1883—1907, the church was designed in the spirit of sixteenth- and seventeenth century.
6. St Petersburg was built on the delta of the River Neva and is spread out over numerous islands of varying sizes. Over the centuries numerous bridges were built to connect these islands across the various tributaries of the Neva and the city's many canals (Moika, Fontanka, Kanal Griboyedova, etc.). During the summer months when the river isn't frozen, the bridges across the Neva open at night to allow ships to pass up and down the river.

3) Read the texts and find the appropriate headlines to them. Fill in the table with your answers.

1	2	3	4	5	6

- A. Haxey Hood
- B. Cheese Rolling
- C. How to punish a student
- D. Up-Helly-Aa
- E. Sweeps Festival
- F. Well-dressing

1. This event takes place in different parts of the country, usually on the Spring Bank Holiday Monday. A round cheese is rolled down a hill chased by competitors. The winner is the first person to grab the cheese. It is a spectacular show to watch but hazardous to take part in, with many competitors ending up with broken arms and legs. Ranwick is a small Cotswold village, south of Stroud. Cheese rolling takes place there on the first Sunday in May. After being blessed, three cheeses are rolled, anticlockwise around Ranwick Church. One of these is then cut up and shared out amongst the crowd. Eating of the cheese protects ones' fertility and ensures future generations of "Runickers" — the local name for villagers.
2. This custom is popular all over Derbyshire. The wells are dressed with large framed panels decorated with elaborate mosaic-like pictures made of flower petals, seeds, grasses, leaves, tree bark, berries and moss. Well-dressings are beautiful and delicate and take a lot of work to make, and yet they only last for a few days.
3. This is a bizarre ritual carried out each Twelfth Night (Old Style Christmas Day) in the village of Haxey in Lincolnshire, near the Nottinghamshire border. According to legend it was on Twelfth Night that the wife of sir John de Mowbray was riding on horseback across the fields near Haxey on the Isle of Axholme, when a sudden gust of wind blew her large black silk hood. Thirteen labourers in a nearby field gave a chase to rescue it, vying with one another to return it to the graceful owner. She was so grateful that she donated a piece of land on Westwood hill, just outside the village, for an annual enactment of the gallant recovery of her hood.



4. This occurs in the first weekend in May. The festival owes its roots to age old traditions. Sweeping chimneys was a dirty but necessary trade nearly 300 years ago. Sweeps Festival is said to be the largest gathering of Morris Dancers in the world. Notably, it is the only true English day where you can join in and listen to the music.
5. This festival is thought to be Britain's biggest fire festival and torchlight procession. A thousand years after the Vikings invaded Scotland, the people of Shetlands remember the Vikings with a festival.  
Every winter they make a model Viking Longship. On Up-Helly-Aa night, at the end of January, the Shetlanders dress up in Viking clothes and drag the ship through the town to the sea. They sing Up-Helly-Aa songs before tossing their burning torches onto the ship and creating a massive bonfire. They do this because the Vikings put their dead men in ships and burned the bodies.
6. Report as a punishment is often used in schools for persistent and serious bad behaviour, such as truancy. Generally it is the strongest measure taken against a student that allows them to remain in lessons. Typically a student is given a report card, which they carry around with them at school.

**4) Read the texts and find the appropriate headlines to them. Fill in the table with your answers.**

1	2	3	4	5	6

- A. Aerobic Tours
- B. The main aim of sport
- C. Influence of doping
- D. Sport as a hobby
- E. Sportsman as a model
- F. Fans are in danger

1. 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. Young Europeans are very interested in English football culture which they see as more exciting and aggressive — spectators are nearer the pitch and even the play is more aggressive. Many English players have been adopted as role models.
2. The greatest danger to modern sport is the use of performance enhancing drugs. The prohibition of doping was a result not only of its undesirable influences on the outcome of sports event but also and more importantly because of its threat to the athlete's health potentially leading to acute harm and fatalities. When the athlete, Ben Johnson, was disqualified from the Seoul Olympic games for taking drugs, he lost more than his gold medal and his good name. He said goodbye to \$5 million in possible sponsorship money.
3. Sport is big business. Today's sports stars can earn as much on television as they can on the tennis court, golf course or football pitch. Most of the money comes from advertising clothes, sports equipment, drinks and other products. Ivan Lendl earned \$1.3 million a year for

wearing Adidas clothes and Ray-Ban sunglasses. He was the world's richest tennis player. Sponsors want the best image for their products. They want stars who are the best on the athletics track or the motor racing circuit.

4. Baron de Coubertin's idea was not only to organize sporting competitions, but to set up a pedagogic movement in society, attempting to place sport in its proper eminent position in the range of present-day activities and more especially in the education of young people. In spite of political tensions of every kind, which culminated in the last two terrible world wars, participation becomes greater and greater. It is beyond doubt that in today's world the Olympic competitions constitute the summit of international athletic meetings.
5. The main thing about the hobbies related to sport is that they remove tension from the mind, rest the soul, and help people to feel refreshed. It's very useful to have something to switch to, and manage to combine both hobby and career. No matter what one's interests are, it is easy to find information, encouragement and companionship that make a hobby fun. Some of the most popular sports and games related to physical culture are swimming, tennis, aerobics, shaping, bowling, skateboarding, hiking, hunting, fishing, bicycling, bungee jumping, etc. Individual recreational participants may attend fitness clubs and enjoy every possible form of exercise and fitness training.
6. Many of us have glanced up at the skies to see a passing jet doing graceful aerobatics that take your breath away. The beauty of these metallic birds of the sky often creates a wistfulness to be in the cockpit to feel the rush and thrill of screaming through the sky at incredible speeds and doing difficult aerobatic maneuvers. Well, that is a desire that can now be entertained.

**5) Read the texts and find the appropriate headlines to them. Fill in the table with your answers.**

1	2	3	4	5	6

- A. Work for pleasure
- B. Choosing career is your own right
- C. Teaching demands working hard
- D. It is never late to learn
- E. Job you can enjoy
- F. Nannying is a good occupation

1. When Mary was young, she was likely to become a very good teacher. She learned to read, write and count when she was a very young child. The girl understood things quickly. Mary's mother was a doctor. So she wanted her daughter to become a doctor, too. But Mary did what she wanted. Now she is an experienced teacher. She is always busy and has much work to do. Mary teaches English.
2. Billy Blackthorn left school when he was sixteen. He didn't study well and had no qualifications. He just wanted to earn some money and got himself a job in a factory. He didn't mind being a blue-collar worker, all he wanted was enough money to take his girl friend out on a Saturday night. But soon he and his fellow-workers were replaced by robots that could do their job and Bill was sacked. He was out of work for eighteen months and understood how terrible it was to be unemployed. The days seemed so long and the dole that he got was enough only for the cheap-

est food and second-hand clothes. Bill finally got a job as an unskilled labourer, working for a builder. He is twenty-five now and thinks that it is not too late to start attending night classes and get some extra training so that he can earn more money as a skilled worker.

3. This year Joan Evans is leaving school to face the real world. Her main ambition is to live and work abroad. She wants to work with people and see the world. She hopes to go to college and do a tourism course. When she's in college, she will learn at least two foreign languages. She thinks that by the time she's 30 she'll be married and have a baby. She doesn't want to be rich and famous, but she wants to enjoy life. That's all anybody can really ask.
4. Mary Glass is thirty-nine years old and she is a doctor. She chose the medical profession because she wanted to help people and at the same time to make good money. When Mary was younger her wish was to become a teacher or a nurse but she soon realized that there was not much money in either of those professions. Mary's parents were rather old-fashioned people and thought that a woman's place is at home. So they wanted their daughter to become a secretary, marry a respectable young man, have several children and stay at home working about the house and bringing up the kids. When Mary applied to a medical college, her parents refused to give her any financial support and she had to work as a waitress in a restaurant to earn money for her college fees. She specialized as an optician, made a good career in the hospital where she works, got married, had two children and is very much satisfied both with her family life and her business career.
5. Amanda Peniston-Bird, 21, is the daughter of a judge and has just completed a two-year training course to be a nanny at the Norland Nursery Training College. Her father is still a wee bit disappointed that she hasn't taken after him and studied law, but her mother thinks they're both proud, and also pleased, that she has made her own decisions in life and done so well. They have brought her up to be an independent thinker, so they can't complain. Everything has turned out for the best.
6. Giles Mildmay, 24, has been a professional cook for three years. His father, George, owns a two-hundred-acre farm in Devon. The family has farmed in Devon for over three hundred years. Giles' younger brother Tobias is studying farm management at Exeter University. His father says, "I know that times have changed, but I was brought up with a butler and a cook to look after me, and I never went near the kitchen. I was taken aback at first when Giles announced what he wanted to do. His grandfather still hasn't got over it, but his mother and I are delighted that he is doing something he enjoys. Nowadays anyone with a job that they enjoy is very lucky."

- 6) Read the texts and find the appropriate headlines to them. Fill in the table with your answers.

1	2	3	4	5	6

- A. Extra classes
- B. Beating as a punishment
- C. Punishment for vulgar language
- D. Punishment for violating rules or honour codes
- E. The reasons for expulsion
- F. Writing extra lines

1. "Lines" is a popular form of punishment. It is the practice of requiring a student to write a stated amount. Originally this would have been to write an appropriate phrase a certain number of times (e.g. five hundred lines of "I must not kick footballs at school windows"), or an essay of a stated length (usually about five paragraphs in length, which is actually much shorter than the original version of line punishment) on a stated subject is in these days also common. Sometimes, the perpetrator is also required to read his/her essay out during a scheduled assembly period.
2. Detention is the practice of requiring a student to attend classes at a time when they would not normally be required to. These may be during the school day (i.e. during break, or commonly, lunch), after the school day, or on a non-school day (normally Saturday), in order of severity. Duration can be from a few minutes to an hour or more.
3. Corporal punishment in formal settings, such as schools and prisons, is often highly ritualised, sometimes even staged in a highly theatrical manner. To a great extent the spectacle of punishment is intended to act as a deterrent to others and a theatrical approach is one result of this. In parts of England, boys were formerly beaten under the old tradition of "Beating the Bounds" when a boy was paraded around the boundary of an area of a city or district and would often ask to be beaten on the buttocks.
4. Washing out mouth with soap is a form of corporal punishment, usually for using vulgar language or lying. It is done by placing a bar of soap in a child's mouth and forcing him or her to hold it there until the behaviour has been suitably reprimanded. It was most commonly used by mothers until the late 1950s, but continues to be practised today.
5. Exclusion or expulsion is the removal of a student permanently from the school. This is generally a last resort. Some education authorities have a nominated school in which all excluded students are collected; this typically has a much higher staffing level than mainstream schools. Expulsion at a school or university is defined as removing a student from the institution for violating rules or honour codes.
6. Reasons for expulsion from UK schools for a single case of one of the following a pupil can be excluded permanently are the following: a serious act of violence, for example bringing a knife to school and stabbing a pupil or member of staff; a drug offense, for example the supply of a controlled drug to other pupils. A small amount of a 'soft drug' (such as one joint) is not normally considered as sufficient grounds for expulsion; a sexual offense, for example if one pupil rapes another pupil; a racially aggravated offense, for example if one pupil punches another pupil (of a different race) while shouting some racial slur.

## 1.2. Reading for Details

- 1) Read the abstracts and circle the letter next to the best answer. Fill in the table with your answers.

1	2	3	4	5

## Homes in Britain

1. Most British people obtain their home in one of three ways. The majority, about two-thirds, buy their own houses or flats. About 10 % of the population are renters, that is, they live in flats or houses which they rent privately from another person or organisation. The majority of the remaining 25 % live in accommodation that is owned by, and hired from, their local council. Council houses (or flats), as these are called, are available to everyone, but in many areas there are long waiting lists, and the homes go to the most needy people. In the past few years it has become possible for council house tenants to buy their property from the local authority at a fairly cheap price — this is determined by taking into account how much rent the person has paid to the council over the years.
2. Homes in Britain are rather expensive (an equivalent of over \$100,000 value for an average house) although prices vary from area to area. They are most expensive in the London area and cheapest in northern England, parts of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland as those areas differ in many aspects. When a buyer gets a loan with which to purchase a home, tax relief is offered to an upper limit of an equivalent of approximately \$50,000 if the property is the buyer's main residence.
3. There are two types of organizations which are central to the buying of houses and flats. The first is the estate agent. An estate agency is, essentially, a shop which arranges for the sale of homes. Most people in the UK buy a house or a flat through an estate agent, who advertises properties for sale and takes a commission from the seller of between 1 and 2 % of the price of the house. Buyers are advised to check if the estate agent they choose is registered with a professional organization such as the National Association of Estate Agents.
4. Building societies make their money by borrowing money from some members of the public and lending it to others. Many British people have building society savings accounts. They save their money with a building society, which pays them interest. The society then lends this money to people who want to buy a house or flat and charges them a higher interest rate on the amount borrowed. This long-term loan is called a "mortgage".
5. So Mr and Mrs Johnson go to a local building society where they will be asked a number of questions — what type of jobs do they have? How much do they earn? What are their monthly expenses? And so on. The society will also inspect the house to see if it is worth the money they are being asked to lend. All being well, it will agree to taking part in the deal offering to lend the Johnsons up to about 90 % of the price of the house, to be paid back with interest over 25 years, or sometimes less. When all is agreed and the papers signed, the money is paid to the interest or to their legal representative and the Johnsons can move in. Over the 25 years, the Johnsons, because of the interest on the loan, will pay far more than the original price of the house — but since they are paying it in fairly small sums once a month they are, at least, able to afford it.

Paragraph 1 describes:

- 1) housing conditions in Britain;
- 2) ways to get a home;
- 3) council house tenants' problems;
- 4) situation on the housing market.

The main idea of paragraph 2 is that:

- 1) you can't buy a cheap house in the London area;

- 2) buying a \$100,000-worth house you have to pay \$50,000 tax;
- 3) you don't have to pay a tax if you buy a house as your main residence;
- 4) you'll have to pay different money for the same type of house in different parts of the UK.

In paragraph 3 the author states that:

- 1) you can't buy a house or a flat without an estate agent;
- 2) estate agents will charge you for their services;
- 3) all estate agents are registered with the National Association of Estate Agents;
- 4) only two types of organizations deal with accommodation problems in the UK.

The main idea of paragraph 4 is:

- 1) to explain what a mortgage is;
- 2) to describe how building societies make their money;
- 3) to advise people to save their money with building societies;
- 4) to warn people against paying a higher interest rate.

In paragraph 5 the author:

- 1) explains conditions to get a mortgage;
- 2) describes the procedure to buy a house;
- 3) shows the role of the legal representatives;
- 4) states that anybody can afford to buy a house in that way.

**2) Read the text and circle the letter next to the best answer. Fill in the table with your answers.**

1	2	3	4	5	6

### A Good Morning

When I was a boy I lived a long way from school. I had to walk through the forest to get to our school. I usually took my father's gun with me.

One day, coming from school, I heard cries from Mr Epperly's house. His dog, Old Ranger, had fought with a mad dog, half an hour before. Now all the people were afraid of Old Ranger because the dog could have become mad too. They all asked Mr Epperly to shoot Old Ranger.

Mr Epperly said he could not do it himself. He asked some people to do it but nobody agreed. Mr Epperly came up to me and said, "Joe, why can't you take the dog with you to the forest, on your way home and shoot it?" I told Mr Epperly I did not want to shoot Old Ranger. "I'll give you one dollar if you do it," he said.

I had never had a dollar. I did not want to shoot Old Ranger but now it seemed to me that all the people wanted it done.

Mr Epperly gave me one dollar; I took Old Ranger and went to the forest. I knew I could never shoot Old Ranger. So I decided to take him secretly home. At home I explained everything to my mother. She let me keep the dog in the yard for a month.

It was the most difficult time in my life. The Epperly children did not want to walk to school with me. And the other children at school asked me, "What have you done with your dollar?" They did not want to play with me. I could not explain anything to them.

Then the happy morning came. "You can take Old Ranger home now, Joe," my mother said. "A month is over. The dog isn't dangerous any more."

I took the dog. He was very happy to go with me. We were not far from Mr Epperly's house when Old Ranger barked. All the family ran out of the house.

Mr and Mrs Epperly were very glad to see me and Old Ranger. Then I gave the dollar back to Mr Epperly.

1. What did Mr Epperly say?
  - 1) he would do it at once;
  - 2) he could not do it himself;
  - 3) he would do it with his son;
  - 4) he would do it with pleasure.
2. Did anybody agree to kill the dog?
  - 1) nobody agreed;
  - 2) everybody agreed;
  - 3) only two people agreed;
  - 4) the neighbour.
3. What did Mr Epperly want the boy to do?
  - 1) to kill the dog;
  - 2) to take the dog;
  - 3) to feed the dog;
  - 4) to buy the dog.
4. What did Mr Epperly promise to give the boy?
  - 1) a fortune;
  - 2) one dollar;
  - 3) ten dollars;
  - 4) his credit card.
5. What did the boy do after taking the money?
  - 1) took the dog home;
  - 2) killed the dog;
  - 3) sold the dog;
  - 4) ate the dog.
6. What did the mother do?
  - 1) she refused to see the dog;
  - 2) she let the boy keep the dog;
  - 3) sold the dog;
  - 4) washed the dog.

3) Read the text and circle the letter next to the best answer. Fill in the table with your answers.

1	2	3	4	5	6

### The Gift of the Magi

One dollar and eighty-seven cents. That was all. And sixty cents of it was in pennies. Pennies saved one and two at a time by bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man and the butcher until one's cheeks burned with the silent imputation of parsimony that such close dealing implied. Three times Della counted it. One dollar and eighty-seven cents. And the next day would be Christmas.