



**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**11 КЛАСС**

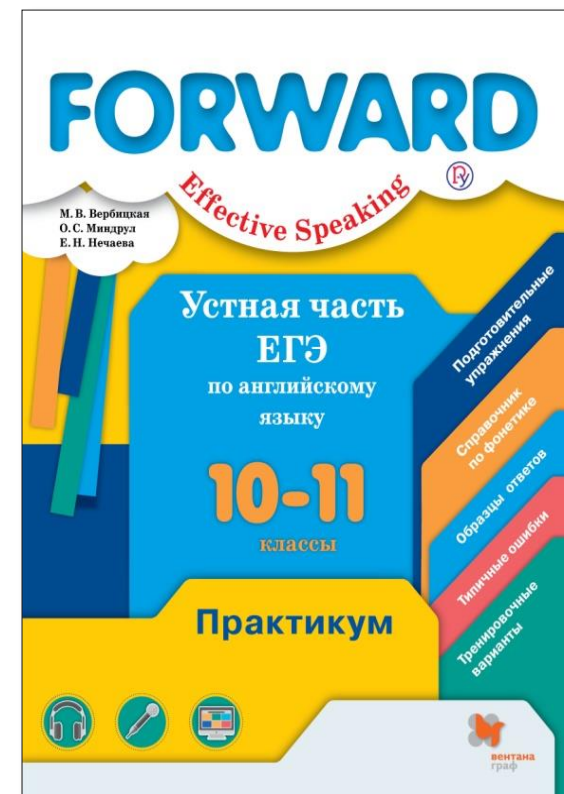
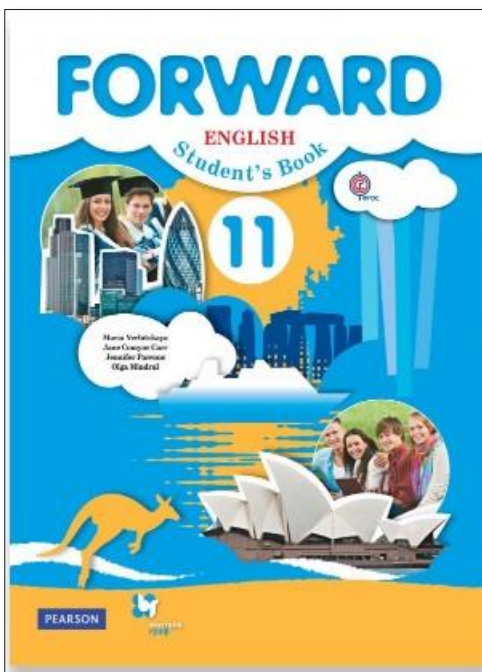
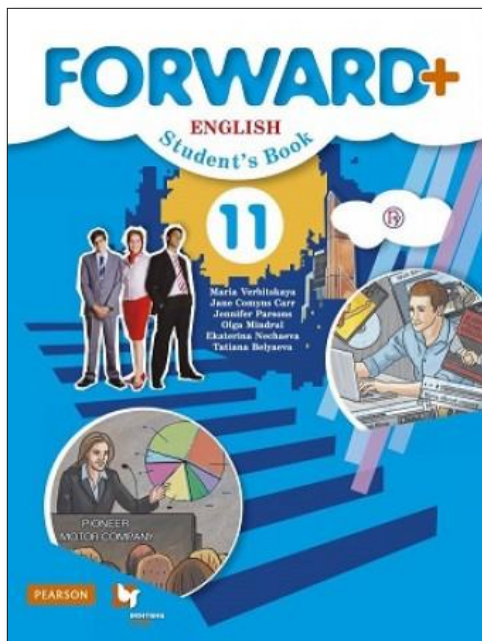
**УЧИМСЯ НЕ НА СВОИХ ОШИБКАХ. ПОВТОРЯЕМ  
АЛГОРИТМЫ ПЕРЕД ЭКЗАМЕНОМ.  
ПОСОБИЯ КРУ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К УСПЕШНОЙ СДАЧЕ ЕГЭ ПО  
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

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корпорация  
**РОССИЙСКИЙ**  
учебник





# ОБНОВЛЕННЫЕ ПО НОВОЙ МОДЕЛИ ПРАКТИКУМЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К УСТНОЙ ЧАСТИ ОГЭ И ЕГЭ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ



В новые версии серии практикумов добавлен раздел «Типичные ошибки в ответах на задания устной части»

Практикум предназначен для обучения устной речи и контроля умений говорения, а также для моделирования ситуаций устного экзамена

Включает:

- раздел типовых тренировочных вариантов устной части экзамена
- подробный разбор заданий устного экзамена и критериев их оценивания
- систему практических упражнений, формирующих стратегии работы на экзамене

# ARE YOU READY FOR EXAMS?

**GOOD LUCK IN YOUR EXAMS!**

**DON'T STRESS. DO YOUR BEST. FORGET THE REST.**

**SUCCESS IS THE SUM OF SMALL EFFORTS, REPEATED DAY  
IN AND DAY OUT.**

# ОСОБЕННОСТИ СТРУКТУРЫ ЕГЭ

1. Письменная часть экзамена по английскому языку состоит из четырех разделов:
  - Аудирование (максимальный балл — 20)
  - Чтение (максимальный балл — 20)
  - Грамматика и лексика (максимальный балл — 20)
  - Письмо (максимальный балл — 20)
2. Устная часть экзамена
  - Говорение (максимальный балл — 20)

ВСЕГО 100 баллов

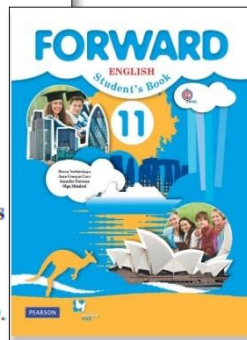
# ПЕРЕСЧЕТ ПЕРВИЧНОГО БАЛЛА В ОТМЕТКУ ПО ПЯТИБАЛЛЬНОЙ ШКАЛЕ

ОТМЕТКА ПО ПЯТИБАЛЛЬНОЙ ШКАЛЕ	2	3	4	5
КОЛИЧЕСТВО БАЛЛОВ	0—21	22—58	59—83	84—100

# АУДИРОВАНИЕ

11 Listen to the introduction of the first award winner and choose the correct answers (a–d).

- The actor
  - was a business man forty years ago.
  - has been a businessman for forty years.
  - has been an actor for forty years.
  - is forty years old.
- When he was twenty-one, he
  - was a hippy.    b was a student.
  - made his first film.    d fell in love.
- Drop Out* was
  - the actor's first film.
  - the actor's first successful film.
  - the actor's first comedy.
  - the first time that the actor became really famous.
- Art Attack* was about
  - an artist who fights in Vietnam.
  - an artist who goes to Vietnam in order to paint.
  - an artist who can't paint because he is injured in the war.
  - a soldier who became an artist after he returned from Vietnam.
- Which of these is true about the actor in the 1980s?
  - He became richer and thinner.
  - He became poorer and thinner.
  - He became poorer but fatter.
  - He became richer and fatter.
- The phrase 'Daley deal'
  - was in use before the film *Fat City*.
  - started to be used after the film *Fat City*.
  - was used in the film *Fat City*.
  - is used all over the English-speaking world.
- The award to Jeff Spindler is
  - for his performance as major-general Thomas Plank.
  - for his three performances that should have won Oscars.
  - for everything he has done in films in his life.
  - for being the presenter's favourite actor.

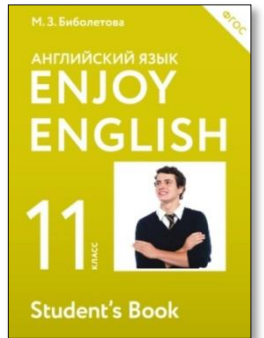


1 You will hear one of the tales about King Arthur's knights (20). Say which of the facts below (1—9) are true, false or not stated.

- Camelot ['kæmələt] is thought of as a wonderful magical place.
- King Arthur's court was in Camelot.
- Sir Lancelot was King Arthur's son.
- Sir Lancelot was brought up in a beautiful underwater palace.
- Sir Lancelot was more skilful than the other knights of the Round Table.
- Sir Lancelot was taken from his mother in his childhood.
- The Holy Grail is the cup that is believed to have been used by Christ before his death.
- The Holy Grail was searched for by King Arthur's knights.
- The Holy Grail was never found by King Arthur's knights.



The Holy Grail!



11 Listen to the recording again and decide which of the speakers ...

- is interested in other things besides politics.
- says that another hobby made them interested in politics.
- has changed his / her mind about political parties several times.
- doesn't feel it's the right time for him / her to vote.
- has been influenced by his / her parents' political views.
- has had some misunderstanding with peers about politics.
- doesn't feel he / she can change anything.



# READING

18 Read the text and complete it with the phrases (1–7) in the correct gaps (A–F). Fill in the table below.

## Russia's First Printed Newspaper

Although now the electronic mass media are developing at a high speed and TV sets have long become first necessity items for all Russians, newspapers have remained as popular as before, and reading is still the favourite pastime for millions of people.

Russia's press **A** \_\_\_\_, to the time of Peter the Great. The first Russian printed newspaper *Vedomosti*, the official gazette of the Crown, **B** \_\_\_\_ on 16 December 1702. Before that, from 1621 *Vestocnye Pisma* or *Kuranty* were issued — **C** \_\_\_\_ representing translations and extracts from European papers. In December of 1702 Peter I signed the decree 'On printing newspapers in order to provide information on foreign and domestic events.' In January of 1703 the first issue of the newspaper entitled *Vedomosti on military and other affairs deserving to be known and remembered which have taken place in Moscow state or neighbouring countries* **D** \_\_\_\_ . Originally the paper did not have a particular title and was called either *Moscow Vedomosti* or *Russian Vedomosti* and sometimes *Kuranty* in the old manner. The paper did not have a constant format, **E** \_\_\_\_ . Thus, 46 issues appeared in 1705, and only one appeared in 1718. From 1703 till 1711 *Vedomosti* was published in the Moscow printing house. In 1711 it started to be issued in Petersburg. The newspaper contained materials on military affairs, fleet construction, new technology and industry. A significant part of publications covered the victories of the Russian army as well as **F** \_\_\_\_ . It played a vital role in the years of great reforms.

- 1 was published in Moscow
- 2 can be the only source of information
- 3 the first Russian handwritten newspaper
- 4 regular circulation or strict periodicity of issue
- 5 can trace its history back more than 300 years
- 6 various aspects and events of civil life
- 7 was established by Peter the Great

Gap	A	B	C	D	E	F
Statement						

# ЧТЕНИЕ

Read the text and answer questions.

According to the text, when does learning top? Why?

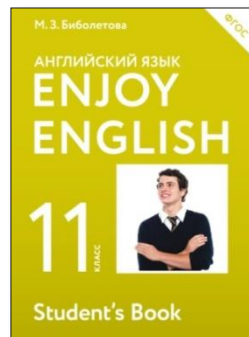
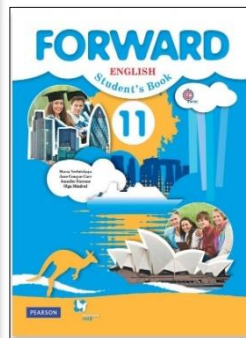
Choose the best title for the text and explain your choice:

- 1) You Can't Teach an Old Dog New Tricks
- 2) Lifelong Learning
- 3) Get a Good Education

I'll know from an early age that we must "get a good education" and most of us associate it with school, college or university. And, of course, as formal education and qualifications are very important. However, it's just a matter of learning. There are many other

**SE 98** Read the text again and decide if the statements are true, false or not stated. Correct the false statements. See "How to Deal with True / False / Not Stated Test Questions" in Learning Strategies for help.

- 1 People stop learning when they finish school.
- 2 Colleges and universities give you a very good education.
- 3 We are constantly learning.
- 4 You can never change the qualifications you have got.
- 5 Scientific and technological progress makes people learn all the time.
- 6 If you don't stop learning, you'll get a better job.
- 7 Learning develops your personality.
- 8 There are many ways to continue education after school.



**11. Reading**  
**2** Read the text and complete the sentences after it.

### Are Girls Cleverer Than Boys?

It's a fact that girls usually do better than boys, even in such subjects as mathematics or science, and people used to think that those were more suitable for boys than for girls. There are some reasons for this. Boys and girls behave very differently in and out of school.

Here are only some examples of such differences. Boys make more trouble, while girls are usually well-behaved. In class boys often put up their hands to answer questions but give wrong answers. At the same time, girls do not always put up their hands even if they know the answer because they are not one hundred per cent sure. Girls spend more time than boys doing their homework as they care more about their progress at school and their grades. In the modern world girls are becoming a lot more ambitious.

Girls are more realistic, more down-to-earth. For example, boys spend a lot of time playing computer games and watching action films on television because they live in a world of their own fantasy. When girls use computers, they usually do it for practical reasons.

Ask a fourteen- or fifteen-year-old boy about his future career and he is very likely to tell you that he would like to get a lot of money, or be a DJ or a basketball player. At the same time, most of girls, being more realistic, think of becoming teachers, doctors or managers. They choose careers where there's less unemployment as they want to have a secure future. The good news is, however, that later on, boys become more interested in studies and even outdo girls as their examination results often show.



- 1) **Boys ...**
  - a) are more hardworking at school than girls
  - b) usually show better results than girls in mathematics and science
  - c) think that mathematics and science are more suitable subjects for them than for girls
  - d) are usually worse pupils than girls
- 2) **At school ...**
  - a) girls don't like making mistakes
  - b) girls don't care too much if they can make mistakes
  - c) boys care more about mistakes than girls
  - d) boys don't like to give wrong answers
- 3) **As pupils ...**
  - a) girls are troublemakers
  - b) boys are not such big troublemakers as girls
  - c) boys do not give so many problems to teachers as girls
  - d) girls do not give so many problems to teachers as boys
- 4) **It takes ...**
  - a) boys longer than girls to do their homework
  - b) girls a lot of time to decide whether to put up their hands or not
  - c) girls longer than boys to complete their home tasks
  - d) boys and girls fairly long to complete their home tasks
- 5) **It is evident that girls ...**
  - a) don't have great ambitions in the modern world
  - b) were not so ambitious some time ago as they are now
  - c) have become more ambitious than boys nowadays
  - d) are always sure that they will succeed in life
- 6) **Boys ...**
  - a) are as pragmatic about their future careers as girls
  - b) are less pragmatic about their careers than girls
  - c) are more pragmatic about their future careers than girls
  - d) don't think about their future careers at school
- 7) **School examination results show that ...**
  - a) girls are more successful in all the subjects than boys
  - b) boys hardly improve their knowledge in school subjects by the time exams begin
  - c) boys can get better marks than girls
  - d) girls do not get high marks in the majority of school subjects



# ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА



**10** Read the text and complete it using the most suitable words from the list below. You may need a dictionary.

### A Polite Traffic Policeman

A traffic policeman is a police officer who (1) traffic by standing in the road and giving signals to the drivers with the help of his (2). He is also a police officer who stops drivers who (3) the law and (4) them a ticket which is a written notice of an offence against the driving laws.



If you park your car in the (5) place, traffic (6) will soon find it. You will be lucky if he (7) you go

without a ticket. However, this doesn't always happen. Traffic police are sometimes very polite. (8) a holiday in Sweden, I found this note on my car: "Sir, (9) to our city. This is no parking area. You will (10) your stay here if you pay attention to our street signs." After getting such a note you cannot fail to obey.

- |              |                  |              |                |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1) a) makes  | b) opens         | c) directs   | d) moves       |
| 2) a) arms   | b) hands         | c) fingers   | d) palms       |
| 3) a) follow | b) obey          | c) break     | d) listen to   |
| 4) a) shows  | b) writes        | c) takes     | d) reads       |
| 5) a) wrong  | b) bad           | c) poor      | d) allowed     |
| 6) a) police | b) policewomen   | c) policeman | d) policemen   |
| 7) a) allows | b) doesn't allow | c) lets      | d) doesn't let |
| 8) a) While  | b) During        | c) When      | d) In          |
| 9) a) come   | b) greet         | c) welcome   | d) meet        |
| 10) a) enjoy | b) remember      | c) hate      | d) forget      |

### III. Use of English

**3** Use the appropriate forms of the words on the right to complete the text.

### The Games We Used to Play

These days things are clearly not like they were when I was young. We (1) ... computer games, cable television or the Internet to keep us entertained — we had to amuse (2) ... . Even at school we (3) ... to be outside. We (4) ... to stay indoors.

My (5) ... primary school was surrounded by a wall. Many of the games we played were based along the wall. "What Time Is It, Mr Wolf?" was the (6) ... favourite. One person was "it". He or she had to answer the question "What time is it, Mr Wolf?" They could answer any time they liked, but when the reply was "Twelve o'clock. Dinner time," we all had to run for the wall. If anyone (7) ..., he became Mr Wolf, and the game continued. Different schools had (8) ... own favourites. Sadly, it seems that some of these games (9) ... .

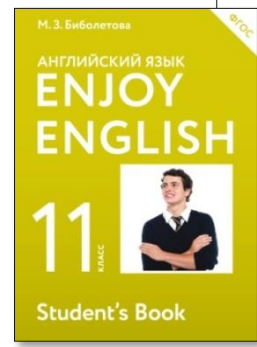


- not have
- we
- expect, not allow
- one
- great
- catch
- they
- disappear

**SE 18** Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in capital letters.

- The languages they teach in this school are less ... in Russia.
- The language course I took last summer was ... .
- The new method of learning English is quite ..., but I don't think it is ... for everyone.
- They offer a ... number of free places on the course.
- You can count on her to do the task on time. She is a very ... person.
- He is extremely ... . He wants to learn several languages and become a diplomat.

- TRADITION
- EXCELLENCE
- INTEREST
- EFFECT
- LIMIT
- RESPONSE
- AMBITION



# ПИСЬМО

## WRITING

12 Read the essay and circle the correct words or phrases given in italics (1-5).

The best way of building up a music collection is downloading music from the Internet

In 2001 Apple launched iTunes, which enabled people to legally download songs from the Internet. Almost overnight the music industry had changed unrecognisably. Since then the issue of the best way of building up a music collection has been discussed by music lovers the world over. *So what is the best way of building up a music collection?*

In my opinion, the benefits of downloaded music seem obvious enough. To begin with, an MP3 player can hold hundreds of songs which can be carried around with you wherever you go. *However/Although/Moreover*, you can choose exactly which songs you want and do not have to pay for album tracks that you used to have to skip. To quote music fan Chris Davies, of Leytonstone, *CDs have about ten tracks on them* and at least two are usually terrible. That's twenty percent of my money wasted every time I buy a CD. *In addition/Nevertheless/Therefore*, it is so much easier to buy online than to visit your nearest CD shop. *According to* the Walmart music downloads information page, one song 'takes under a minute' to download with a broadband connection and only fifteen to twenty minutes without.

There exists, *however/despite/besides*, a different opinion. Many people think that it is much more preferable to buy music on CD or even, on old fashioned vinyl. *In fact*, they believe that many albums *were made* to be listened to as a whole thing, not as a collection of individual tracks. *Despite/Besides/However*, they enjoy the process of looking through racks of records, they find it *wonderful* to look at the colourful sleeves and bizarre names of bands you have never heard of.

I cannot agree with this viewpoint. If you decide to build up a collection of music on CDs, you may have to spend too much time searching for what you like and need - it may not be easy to find a limited edition album or a song released decades ago.

I would like to conclude by saying that, if you want to build a collection of music getting CDs you like and need may take too much of your time and money. *Even though/All in all/According to/Even though*, the advantages of downloading music are obvious. *My belief is that* it is safe, it is legal, it is less expensive and you can build a collection of your favourite music rather quickly.

13 Match the headings (1-7) with the underlined sections of the essay (a-g).

- 1 A phrase which adds emphasis to the argument.
- 2 A strong adjective which makes the arguments more persuasive.
- 3 An example of the passive to make the style of the essay more impersonal.
- 4 A phrase showing that this is the writer's own opinion.
- 5 A direct quote, percentage or statistics to support the points made.
- 6 A phrase which introduces what somebody has said to avoid repeating the word *say*.
- 7 A short, 'punchy' statement or question to catch the reader's attention.

14 Read the writing task. Does the essay in Exercise 12 correspond to this plan?

**Comment on the following statement.**  
*The best way of building up a music collection is downloading music from the Internet.*

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

**Write 200-250 words.**

**Use the following plan:**

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2-3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1-2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

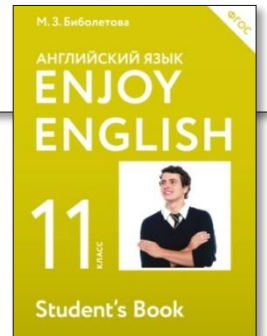
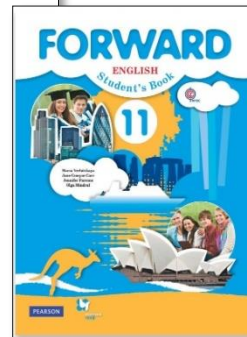
\*15 Rewrite the essay so that it fully corresponds to the task given.

7 You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend. In this letter he writes:

*My last school year is coming to an end. We are going to sit Science next week. I haven't decided yet what I'm going to do after school. And what about you? Have you made up your mind yet? Are you going to continue your education or are you going to start working? Where and when? Hope to hear from you soon. By the way I began to learn French three months ago.*  
Best wishes,  
John.

Write a letter to John. In your letter:

- answer his questions;
- ask three questions about his learning French.



# ГОВОРЕНИЕ

## SPEAKING AND LISTENING

### 6 Study the advertisement.

You are considering staying in this hotel, and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- location;
- the cost of a single room for 3 nights;
- if breakfast is included;
- sports facilities;
- tourist attractions nearby.



ENJOY  
your stay  
in our  
hotel!



### 5 Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have 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, then be ready to read it out loud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Engineering has existed since ancient times as humans devised fundamental inventions such as the wedge, lever, wheel, and pulley. Each of these inventions is essentially consistent with the modern definition of engineering.

The term *engineering* deriving from the word *engineer*, which itself dates back to 1300, then an *engine'er* (literally, one who operates an *engine*) originally referred to "a constructor of military engines". In this context, which is now forgotten, an "engine" referred to a military machine used in wars (for example, a catapult).

The word "engine" itself is of even older origin, ultimately deriving from the Latin *ingenium*, meaning "innate quality, especially mental power", hence a clever invention.

Later, as the design of civilian structures such as bridges and buildings matured as a technical discipline, the term civil engineering entered the lexicon as a way to distinguish between those specialising in the construction of such non-military projects and those involved in the older discipline of military engineering.

### 14 Study the two photographs on page 53 of your Student's Book. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location);
- say what the pictures have in common;
- say in what way the pictures are different;
- say which of the activities presented in the pictures you'd prefer;
- explain why.

### 15 Read Speak Out and analyse your comparison of the photos in Exercise 14. Have you used all the strategies described in Speak Out? Prepare an improved version of your talk.

#### SPEAK OUT | Comparing pictures

Start by an introductory phrase.

I'd like to compare and contrast these two photos.

Give a brief description of the photos (action, location).

The photo on the right shows a dancing pair. They are dancing on some kind of a stage in the open air. In the left-hand photo, in the foreground we can see two boys wearing white clothes. You may think that they are fighting, but actually they are playing capoeira – a Brazilian martial art which is really like a dance.

Say what the pictures have in common.

As for the similarities between the pictures, both show people in movement. Moreover, we can say that they show dancing people because capoeira is both a martial art and a dance. In real life it needs music and we can see the boys playing different instruments in the background. Another feature they share is that both scenes take place outdoors. They are both very dynamic.

Say in what way the pictures are different.

As for the differences, there are many more people in the capoeira photo and we can see more of the surroundings. In the second picture there are just two dancing people. Another difference is that the dancers are wearing special clothes typical of Latin American dances, while capoeira players are dressed casually in white. One of them has trainers, the other is barefoot. The most important thing is that capoeira players look aggressive, while dancers don't.

Say which of the activities presented in the pictures you'd prefer.

As for me, I'd prefer dancing. Dancing is a great way to add more physical activity to our lives. It's good for our bodies and minds.

Explain why.

I think it's a great advantage to dance well and I'd like to take a few lessons. Dancing is also a fantastic activity when you are feeling stressed.

Look at the photo on page 9 of your Student's Book (right hand top corner). Imagine that this is a photo from your photo album and you want to show it to your friend.

In your talk remember to speak about:

- where and when the photo was taken;
- what/who is in the photo;
- what is happening;
- why you keep the photo in your album;
- why you decided to show the photo to your friend.

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

#### SPEAK OUT | Describing pictures

Start by addressing your friend to whom you'd like to show a photo from your album.

Would you like to have a look at my photos?/Look at this photo, please. It's one of my favourites, though the quality is not very good.

Say where and when it was taken (you can also mention who took the photo – you or someone else).

It was taken a year ago in a café in my grandma's town. I took the photo some time ago in Suzdal where my grandparents live. It was my granny's birthday.

Say what the picture shows in general.

The picture shows a nice café with live music.

But who/what you can see in more detail. Use the following phrases to describe people/things are.

in the foreground/in the background  
at the bottom/at the top  
on the right/on the left

Present Continuous to describe what people are doing, what is happening.

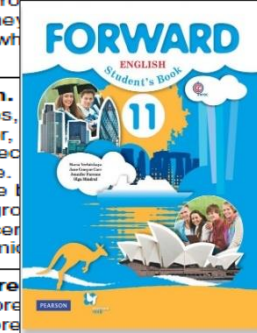
They are dancing and enjoying themselves. In the foreground you can see my grandparents. They are playing a modern dance, though they are not young. There is a jazz band playing and singing in the background. A dark figure on the left is my father. He is looking at his parents. We are celebrating my granny's birthday in this café.

Say why you keep the photo in your album.

I keep the photo in my album because I love my grandparents and I'm proud of them. They are very active, they don't feel old, they are interesting people.

Say why you decided to show the photo to your friend.

I wanted to show the photo to you because you have never seen my family. I hope one day we'll visit my grandparents together.



## Содержание

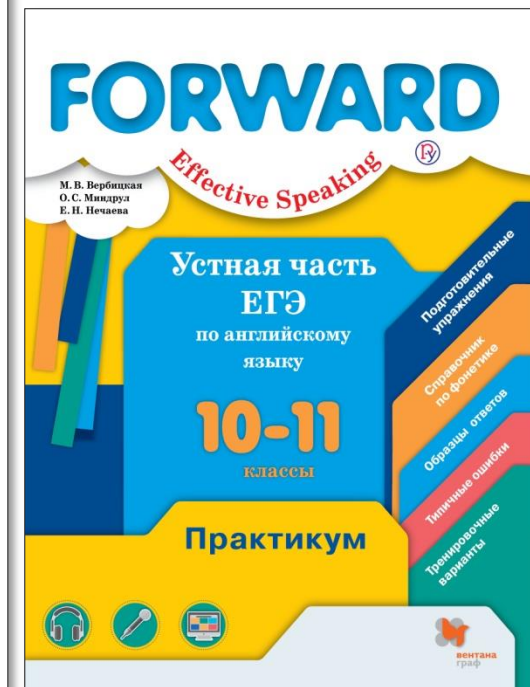
Введение	Что нужно знать об устной части ЕГЭ по английскому языку	Как работать с данным пособием
Практическая часть	Задание 1. Чтение текста вслух	Знакомимся с заданием Учимся выполнять задание Разбираем критерии оценивания задания Выполняем подготовительные упражнения
	Задание 2. Диалог-расспрос	Знакомимся с заданием Учимся выполнять задание Разбираем критерии оценивания задания Выполняем подготовительные упражнения
	Задание 3. Описание фотографии	Знакомимся с заданием Учимся выполнять задание Разбираем критерии оценивания задания Выполняем подготовительные упражнения
	Задание 4. Сравнение двух фотографий	Знакомимся с заданием Учимся выполнять задание Разбираем критерии оценивания задания Выполняем подготовительные упражнения
Типичные ошибки учащихся и как их избежать		
Типовые тренировочные варианты	Инструкция по выполнению заданий	
	Вариант 1	
	Вариант 2	
	Вариант 3	
	Вариант 4	
	Вариант 5	
	Вариант 6	
	Вариант 7	
	Вариант 8	
	Вариант 9	
	Вариант 10	
Образцы ответов	Задание 2	
	Задание 3	
	Задание 4	
Справочник по фонетике		
Дополнительные схемы оценивания заданий 3–4	115	

## Типичные ошибки учащихся и как их избежать

Если Вы внимательно читали объяснения в нашем пособии и последовательно проделывали все предложенные задания, Вы вряд ли сделаете те ошибки, о которых мы пишем далее. Тем не менее, полезно прочитать и этот раздел пособия. Предупрежден — значит, вооружен. Особенно важно это для тех выпускников, кто не занимался английским языком серьезно на протяжении всех лет обучения, но в последний момент решил сдавать ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

### Типичные ошибки в ответах на задание 1

- **Ошибки в расстановке пауз** показывают непонимание экзаменуемым смысла читаемого текста и приводят к тому, что текст трудно, а иногда невозможно воспринимать со слуха. Выпускники должны уметь делить простые и сложные предложения на смысловые группы, разделенные паузами и легко воспринимаемые со слуха. Наиболее часто экспертам встречаются неожиданные паузы, разбивающие неделимое словосочетание (например, the blue | sky). При расстановке пауз ориентируйтесь на знаки препинания и границы предложений.
- **Ошибки в расстановке фразового ударения** также значительно затрудняют восприятие текста со слуха, а значит, могут привести к потере балла. Полнозначные слова, самостоятельные части речи (существительные, прилагательные, наречия, смысловые глаголы, числительные) должны нести фразовое ударение, а служебные слова, служебные части речи (местоимения, вспомогательные и модальные глаголы, союзы, артикли), как правило, являются неударными.
- **Ошибки в интонационном оформлении** разных коммуникативных типов предложения (повествовательного, вопросительного, восклицательного) включают также неверное использование нисходящего тона — он должен использоваться для законченной смысловой группы и восходящего тона — он должен использоваться для незаконченной смысловой группы, в том числе в случае перечисления.



# УСТНАЯ ЧАСТЬ ПРЕДУСМАТРИВАЕТ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ ЧЕТЫРЕХ ЗАДАНИЙ

1. Чтение вслух небольшого текста научно-популярного характера (около 700 печатных знаков).
2. Устный диалог-расспрос. Предлагается задать 5 уточняющих вопросов к рекламному объявлению.
3. Тематическое монологическое высказывание — описание фото из воображаемого фотоальбома другу.
4. Монологическое высказывание в элементами рассуждения — сравнение двух фотографий: чем схожи и чем они различаются по предложенному плану.

## Задание 1 Чтение текста вслух

### Знакомимся с заданием

Задание 1 устной части ЕГЭ по английскому языку является заданием базового уровня сложности. Экзаменуемый должен внятно и выразительно прочитать вслух отрывок из стилистически нейтрального научно-популярного текста. Предлагаемая ситуация общения: вы готовите с другом проектную работу и нашли интересный материал для презентации. Вы читаете другу этот небольшой текст. На подготовку даётся 1,5 минуты, на ответ даётся 1,5 минуты. Успешное выполнение этого задания оценивается в 1 балл.

Приведём пример задания 1.

Task 1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have 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, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

You don't see many birds in winter. Most have left your area. Those that stay are not as active. Activity uses energy that is needed to keep warm.

The worst problems for birds in winter are getting enough heat and holding on to the heat once it is made. These are problems for all birds. But it is especially true for very small ones. They cannot find enough food. The weather stays so cold for so long that they cannot eat enough to keep alive. But birds have many ways of fighting the cold.

You shiver to keep warm. The heat that you make is made mostly in your muscles. The muscles make more heat when they are active. So one way of keeping warm is to move about, use your muscles. Another way is to shiver. When your body needs heat, the muscles tighten and loosen quickly. They become active. Just as you shiver to keep warm, so do birds.

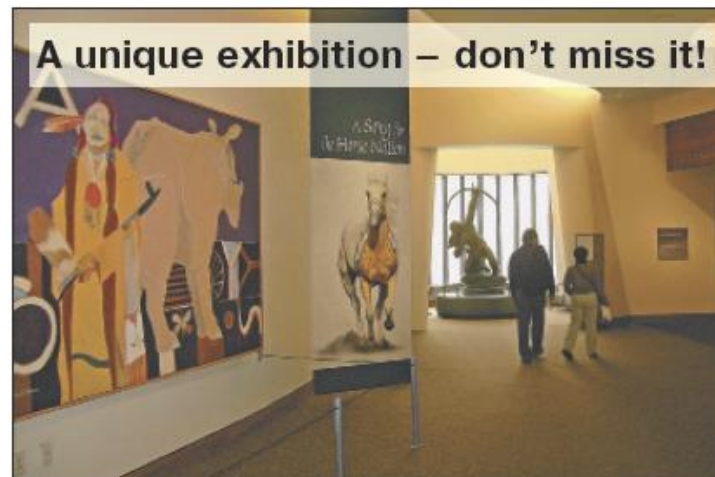
## Задание 2 Диалог-расспрос

### Знакомимся с заданием

Задание 2 устной части ЕГЭ по английскому языку является заданием базового уровня сложности. В соответствии с коммуникативной ситуацией экзаменуемому предлагается некая реклама. Для того чтобы принять решение, воспользоваться данным рекламным предложением или нет, надо задать несколько уточняющих вопросов по предложенным пунктам. На подготовку даётся 1,5 минуты и затем на каждый задаваемый вопрос — 20 секунд. Каждый правильно заданный вопрос оценивается в 1 балл, то есть за успешное выполнение этого задания можно получить максимум 5 баллов.

Приведём пример задания 2.

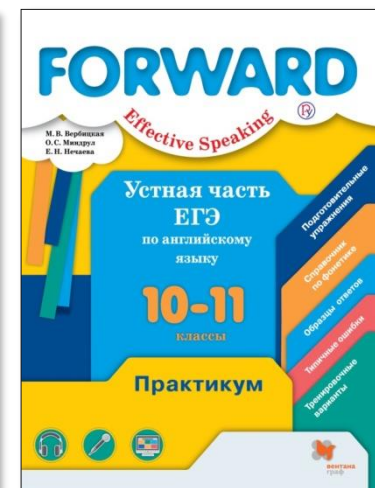
Task 2. Study the advertisement.



You are considering seeing the exhibition and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) museum location
- 2) underground stations nearby
- 3) ticket price
- 4) audio tours
- 5) guided tours

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



### Задание 3 Описание фотографии

#### Знакомимся с заданием

Задание 3 устной части ЕГЭ по английскому языку является заданием базового уровня сложности. В нём экзаменуемый должен выбрать одну из трёх предложенных фотографий и описать её по определённому плану. Предлагаемая ситуация общения: вы показываете другу фотографии из своего фотоальбома и рассказываете об одной из них: когда и где было сделано фото, кто и что на нём изображено, что происходит, почему вы сделали этот снимок и почему решили показать его товарищу. На подготовку даётся 1,5 минуты, на ответ — 2 минуты. При этом объём ответа должен составлять 12–15 фраз. За успешное выполнение этого задания можно получить максимум 7 баллов.

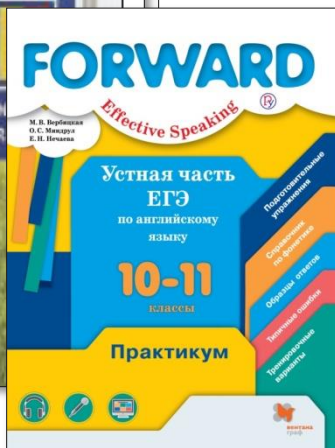
Приведём пример задания 3.

Task 3. These are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to describe to your friend.

You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- when and where the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously starting with "I've chosen photo number ...".



### Задание 4 Сравнение двух фотографий

#### Знакомимся с заданием

Задание 4 предполагает монолог — сравнение двух фотографий по предложенному плану. Важно отметить, что данные фотографии демонстрируют два варианта чего-либо (два способа провести свободное время, два способа делать покупки и т. д.). Необходимо выстроить монолог по предложенному плану, используя достаточное количество фраз (12–15). Как и в задании 3 устной части ЕГЭ, на подготовку даётся 1,5 минуты, на ответ 2 минуты.

Задание 4 может показаться похожим на задание 3 (монолог — описание фотографии), но это верно лишь частично. В рамках задания 4 необходимо не описать фотографию (как в задании 3), а сравнить две фотографии, проанализировать содержание, которое они несут, для чего от говорящего требуется качественно иной, более богатый словарный запас, а также способность рассуждать, сравнивать, находить сходство и различия между предложенными изображениями и описывать это на английском языке. Это задание является заданием высокого уровня сложности и рассчитано на тех, кто изучает английский язык на профильном уровне. Оцените свои силы и возможности: сумеете ли вы выполнить это задание. Может быть, стоит потратить своё время на подготовку к другим, более простым заданиям.

Приведём пример задания 4.

Task 4. Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which of the ways of shopping presented in the pictures you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 1 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- Ошибки в расстановке пауз

Паузы делаются при логическом завершении мысли

- Ошибки в расстановке фразового ударения

При подготовке к чтению произносите слова вслух



# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 1 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- **Ошибки в интонационном оформлении**      **Обращайте внимание на тип предложения (повествовательное, восклицательное или вопросительное)**
- **Иногда экзаменуемые пропускают слова и строки**      **Читать следует достаточно медленно, времени на прочтение дается достаточно – 2 минуты**

# ПРИМЕР 1 ЗАДАНИЯ

**Task 1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have 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, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.**

As soon as spring brings a new growth of **bushes** and berries, bears start feeding. They eat and eat. All **through** the spring and summer their feeding goes on. The bears build themselves up. They store food and fats that they will need in the fall when they start their long sleep.

As days grow shorter, and the **temperature** begins to fall, bears hunt for a sleeping place. It may be a shallow cave, or a deep crack between rocks. Some bears end up sleeping in hollow logs. Logs seem to be bears' favourite places. Bears seem to choose small spaces. They can keep warmer in a cave that's just large **enough** to hold them than in a larger cave. They often line their sleeping place with leaves and **dried grass**.

All through their winter naps, bears will not eat. Often they will sleep for 7 months, moving only now and then.

Все примеры заданий взяты с официального сайта fipi.ru.

[http://ege.fipi.ru/os11/xmodules/qprint/index.php?theme\\_guid=a49c0b6a9641e3119b00001fc68344c9&proj\\_guid=4B53A6CB75B0B5E1427E596EB4931A2A](http://ege.fipi.ru/os11/xmodules/qprint/index.php?theme_guid=a49c0b6a9641e3119b00001fc68344c9&proj_guid=4B53A6CB75B0B5E1427E596EB4931A2A)

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 2 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- Начинают описывать **фото**
- Начинают с **вводной фразы**: “Hello! I’d like to ask some questions...”

**Познакомьтесь с форматом экзамена заранее**

**Теряются драгоценные секунды. Время на то, чтобы задать 1 вопрос всего 20 секунд**

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 2 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- **Меняют** вопросы в задании местами
- Задают несколько **вариантов** вопроса к одному опорному слову

**Придерживайтесь плана**

**Эксперт оценит только последний вариант каждого вопроса**

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 2 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- Выбирают не тот **вспомогательный глагол**, например: “Where does the gym located?”
- Не соблюдают **порядок слов** прямого вопроса.

**Внимательно выбирайте вспомогательные глаголы: “Where is the gym located?”**

**Запомните порядок слов в вопросе: вопросительное слово, вспомогательный глагол, подлежащее, смысловый глагол**

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 2 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- Несоответствие **интонации** типу вопроса

**Общий вопрос имеет интонацию, а специальный — нисходящую**

- Использование местоимения **it** вместо названия предмета: “Where is it located?”

**Если опорное слово location, то надо спросить: “Where is your agency located?”**

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 2 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- Ошибки в артиклях

Не забывайте артикль **the**, когда говорите о конкретном месте: “What are the dental programmes?”

- Местоимение **they** вместо **you**

Надо использовать местоимение **you** при задаче вопроса, потому что предполагается, что вы спрашиваете непосредственно у представителя рекламируемой организации

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 2 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- **Трудности с опорными словами**

Например, fee означает стоимость и недопустимо задать вопрос: “Is admission fee free?”

или если рекламируются занятия, нельзя спросить: “Where are the yoga classes located?”



## ПРИМЕР 2 ЗАДАНИЯ

### Task 2. Study the advertisement.

You are going to study abroad for three months and want to find a swimming pool you could attend. You'd like to get more information about this swimming pool. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five questions to find out the following:

- 1) location of the swimming pool
- 2) opening hours
- 3) sauna availability
- 4) price for 3 months
- 5) discounts for students

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 3 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- Забывают о **технической** фразе

**I've chosen photo №... Эксперт должен понимать какую фотографию вы описываете**

- Забывают о **вступительной** и **заключительной** фразах

**Начните с обращения к другу:  
“I'd like to show my photo to you...”  
и закончите высказывание:  
“That's all I wanted to tell you.”**

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 3 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- Это задание — ситуация **общения**

**«Я решил показать ТЕБЕ эту фотографию, потому что ТЫ...»**

- **Фактические** ошибки

**Не искажайте факты, описывайте то, что видите на фотографии**

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 3 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- Рассказ, **косвенно** связанный с фото

**Дайте описание картинке и не вдавайтесь в подробности, не связанные с фотографией**

- **Отсутствие связи** между описанием фотографией и заданной ситуацией общения

**Если вы описываете человека на фотографии, которая в вашем фотоальбоме, скажите, кем он (она) вам приходится**

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 3 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- В задании дан не просто **список вопросов**

**План монологического высказывания**

- **Меняют пункты плана** в задании местами

**Придерживайтесь плана**

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 3 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- **Кроме** содержания

Обратите внимание на организацию своего высказывания. Продумайте средства связи, «мостики» между высказываниями.

- **And** в начале предложения после нисходящей интонации и некоторой паузы между предложениями

Не начинайте предложения со слов **and, but, because**

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 3 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- Начинаят **рассказывать** заученный «**топик**» **Главное соответствовать поставленной коммуникативной задаче**
- Фраза “You have to talk **continuously**” **Означает «У Вас должен получиться связный рассказ», а не говорить без остановки**

## ПРИМЕР 3 ЗАДАНИЯ

**Task 3. These are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to describe to your friend. You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:**

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

**You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number ...”**





# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 4 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- Отдельное **описание** каждой фотографии

**Фотографии надо сравнить**

- **Мелочи** при сравнении фотографий

**Сравнивайте не один или два человека на фотографиях, а общие темы, например, проведение летних каникул**

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 4 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- Замена глагольной конструкции

Обратите внимание на формулировку в задании: you prefer/ you'd prefer/ you preferred as a child и т.д.

- Ошибочная фраза: "I prefer photo №1 because the people are smiling."

отдыха/  
предпочитает  
фотографию

Надо сказать, какую ситуацию  
деятельности/ действия/вида  
хобби/ профессии и т.п.  
экзаменующийся, а не

# ТИПИЧНЫЕ ОШИБКИ В ОТВЕТАХ НА ЗАДАНИЕ 4 И КАК ИХ ИСПРАВИТЬ

- **Отсутствие** средств связи или их неправильное использование

Для связи используйте фразы, такие как:  
“There are many similarities ...”,  
“As for the differences between these two photos...” и т.п.

- **Однообразное** языковое оформление

Избегайте лексических повторов и используйте разные грамматические конструкции

## ПРИМЕР 4 ЗАДАНИЯ

**Task 4. Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:**

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which of the ways of spending free time presented in the pictures you'd prefer
- explain why

**You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.**



## Вариант 1

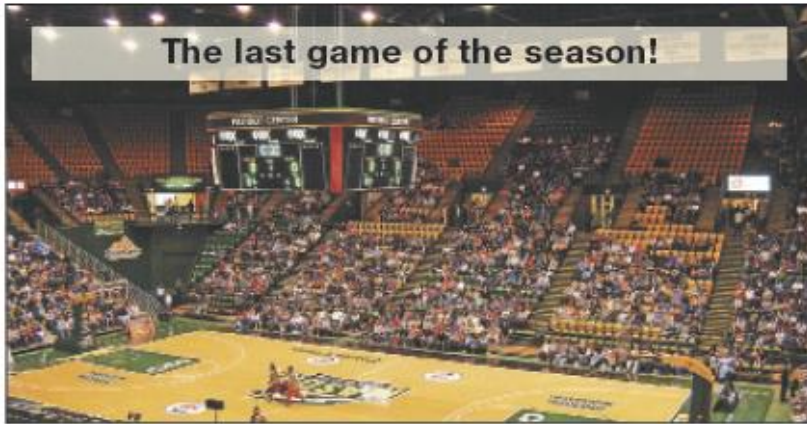
- 1 Task 1. Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

Winter is the coldest season. The days are short and it gets dark very early. There is snow and frost in many countries. Plants stop growing and most trees have no leaves. Some animals grow thick coats to help them to keep warm. Other animals hibernate and sleep all winter. People wear warm clothes and spend most of their time indoors.

In the spring, the days grow longer and warmer. Buds appear on the trees and plants begin to grow again. Birds return from the warmer countries where they have spent the winter. They build their nests and lay their eggs.

Summer is the warmest time of year. Everything grows well. Flowers bloom and fruit ripen in the fields. There is plenty for birds and animals to eat. In the autumn, the days begin to get shorter and colder. Plants stop flowering and leaves fall from the trees. Some birds fly away to warmer countries.

- 2 Task 2. Study the advertisement.



You are considering going to this game and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) teams playing
- 2) transport to get to the stadium
- 3) ticket price
- 4) taking photos during the game
- 5) discounts for students

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.

- 3 Task 3. These are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to describe to your friend.

You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- when and where the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

You have to talk continuously starting with "I've chosen photo number ...".



- 4 Task 4. Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which of the ways of spending free time presented in the pictures you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.



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