



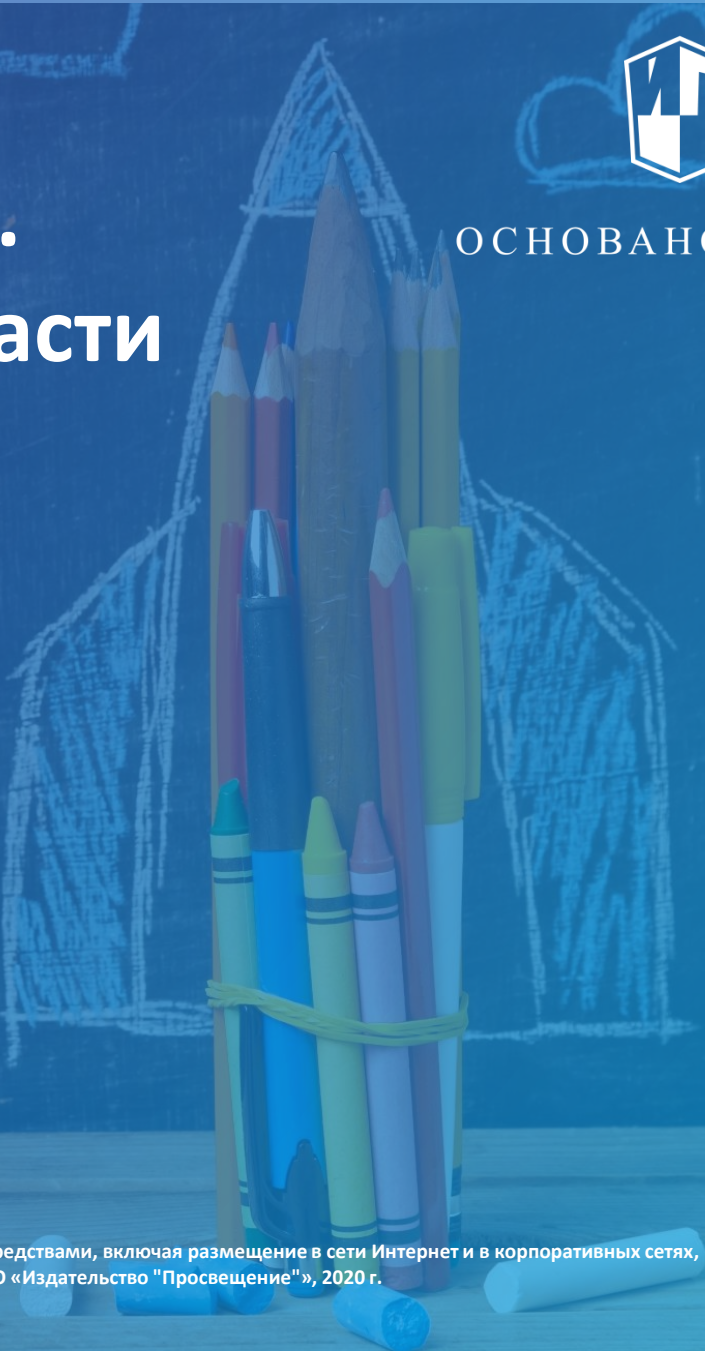
ОСНОВАНО В 1930

ЕГЭ – 2022 по английскому языку. Подготовка обучающихся к устной части ЕГЭ на уроке

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высшей категории школы № 1282 «Сокольники»,
Заслуженный учитель РФ,
автор УМК серии «Сферы» (2-11 кл.)

ГРУППА КОМПАНИЙ «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ»

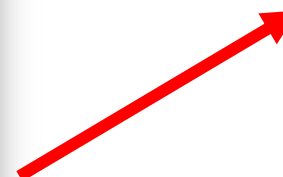
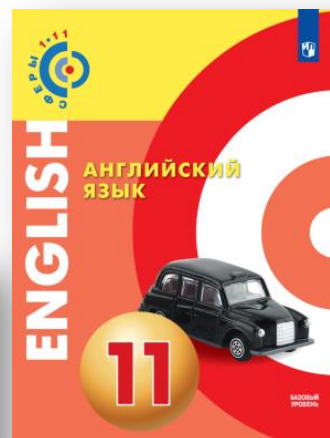
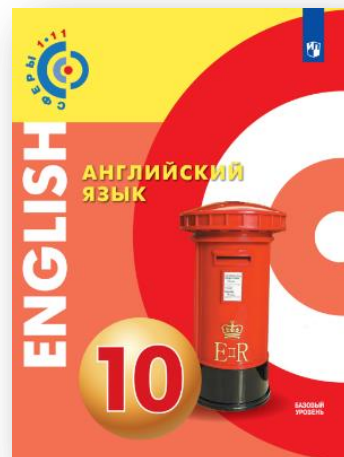
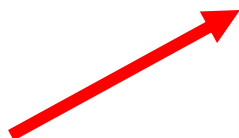
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Устная часть ЕГЭ

№ задания	Содержание	Время на подготовку	Время на ответ	Максимальное количество баллов
1	Чтение вслух небольшого текста научно-популярного характера.	1,5 минуты	1,5 минуты	1
2	Задать четыре вопроса на основе ключевых слов.	1,5 минуты	20 секунд на каждый вопрос	4
3	Развёрнутый ответ на пять вопросов.	Без подготовки	40 секунд на каждый ответ	5
4	Устное монологическое высказывание по двум фотографиям с обоснованием своего мнения по проблемной тематике	2,5 минуты	3 минуты	10

Система подготовки к ЕГЭ



Репетитор или курсы

Опыт подготовки к ЕГЭ



ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ ГОРОДА МОСКВЫ
Восточный административный округ

Государственное бюджетное общеобразовательное учреждение
города Москвы "Школа № 1282 "Сокольники"



ЛИНИЯ УМК АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. «СФЕРЫ» (2-11)

НАЧАЛЬНОЕ ОБЩЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

2-4 классы

1.1.1.2.1.1.1.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
2 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Э. Хайн
и другие



1.1.1.2.1.1.2.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
3 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Э. Хайн
и другие



1.1.1.2.1.1.3.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
4 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Э. Хайн
и другие



ОСНОВНОЕ ОБЩЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

5-9 классы

1.1.2.2.1.1.1.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
5 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.
и др.



1.1.2.2.1.1.2.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
6 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.
и др.



1.1.2.2.1.1.3.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
7 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.
и др.



1.1.2.2.1.1.4.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
8 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.
и др.



1.1.2.2.1.1.5.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
9 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Дерков-Диссельбек Б.
и др.



СРЕДНЕЕ ОБЩЕЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

10-11 классы

1.1.3.2.1.1.1.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
10 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Абби С. и др.



1.1.3.2.1.1.2.
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
11 класс

Алексеев А.А.,
Смирнова Е.Ю.,
Абби С. и др.



Пример задания 1 из демоверсии

Демонстрационный вариант ЕГЭ 2022 г.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК, 11 класс. 4/12

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.

It is very difficult to say when the picture postcards originated. The evolution of the picture postcard reflects the history of the post service in the world. It is also connected with innovations in printing and photography. We may say the history of the picture postcard started with the postal reform in the UK in the 19th century. This reform made the cost of domestic mail delivery very cheap. The person who wanted to send the mail had to pay for it. A stamp was a way to show that you paid for your mail. Sending mail became popular. People were interested in nice paper and envelopes for their letters. That was the time when a scientist from Austria offered to make cards for sending short messages. Everybody liked the idea very much. The first postcards had very simple designs, but now you can buy beautiful cards with various pictures on them.



Типичные ошибки:

- Торопливость и невнятное произношение, затрудняющее понимание
- Чтение непроизносимых звуков в словах
- Нарушение интонации перечисления
- Нарушение смысловой интонации
- Неправильное произношение (американизмы)
- Неправильное чтение сложных слов и числительных
- Подмена одного слова другим по невнимательности
- Добавление или пропуск слов и/или частей слов



22

Extended reading



a) Look at the picture of the girl. How do you think she is feeling?

I ALMOST LOST MY BEST FRIEND!

by Haylie, Wales



A ____ "We can't be friends if I was sitting at home, reading when this text message from my mobile phone. It was from my best friend, the person I love in the world after my some kind of joke?" I wrote.

B ____ Then came her text. She was really unhappy with much about what other people said. I was really clingy, but on having a big circle of friends all the time. It could have been me. "What, am I not enough?"

C ____ Samantha and I had been best friends for almost a year, ever since my school as the new girl. I liked her right from the start. She was so friendly, and she didn't care too much about what others thought of her. She made friends easily, and everyone really liked her.

D ____ She was really special to me, and for some reason I was always a bit jealous of her friendship. I guess that's why I acted the way I did. All I said about me was actually true. At first I got really angry and said to her after I calmed down, I really thought about the way I'd been acting for months. And the more I thought, the more I could see she was right.

E ____ First of all, I was clingy. I'd go over to her house almost every day and times on her mobile phone just to talk. Then there was the thing about all of friends around. Mostly I did it because I was insecure. When I was sure I could prove to myself that I was "popular". At the time, I didn't get how Samantha. But when I thought about it later, I realised I wouldn't like to be friend if every single time she also had to be with three or four of her other friends to be part of a group, but most people also want some time alone with their friends.

F ____ I apologized over and over again, but Samantha just ignored me with our friendship.

G ____ Then finally after many weeks, we slowly started talking at school taken a long time, but now we've got back to being best friends again. I don't always invite friends to be with us and call her on her mobile phone. I'm a much better friend these days. I've learnt from my mistakes. Because it's so fun being dumped by your best friend.

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Window on the world

BOY MEETS GIRL AROUND THE WORLD



Max, 17, Berlin, Germany



Maya, 17, Chandigarh, India



Taa, 16, Molepolole, Botswana



Troy, 16, Cicero, Illinois, USA

Max: I don't like using internet sites to meet girls for me now is my education. If I have a girl from school. Usually I invite her to go to we talk about the film over coffee afterwards, really friendly with a girl in my class. She often in the afternoon and we watch DVDs and play mother likes her, too, and she sometimes bakes.

Maya: Dating in Chandigarh is very different in American films and TV shows. Here married parents in about 80% of the cases. So it's not for a suitable boy or girl for you. After they the boy or girl, at your house or theirs, with happen to like each other (you are supposed to the same day or in the next few days), then yes.

Taa: In our village we don't really go out of culture, that's not really allowed. The idea is should not mix until they get married. But we and there is this place in the village where we hang out together. That's where you can find girlfriend who is fun and a good dresser. And of course, not a girl who looks at other boys.

Troy: I have a kind of ritual when I'm going on first date. I always wear my favourite clothes so I we'll meet at a Starbucks or something and then after that we'll hang out in the mall and maybe somewhere. If I'm lucky, she'll have a car and drive.

a) Explain the meaning of the words in Russian.

b) Read what the people say and decide whether these statements are true or false.

- 1 Max usually invites girls to his home.
- 2 Maya can date a boy if she has her parents' permission.
- 3 School is the best place to meet a girl in Botswana.
- 4 Troy likes to dress well for a date.

c) Make notes about dating in different countries under the following headings:

Where they meet Parents Marriage Activities

d) Think about other things you would like to know about dating and marriage in these countries. Then write a letter to one of them asking your questions.

e) Where do boys and girls meet in Russia? Discuss in class.

25

Russian corner

A RUSSIAN WEDDING LASTS FOR 2 DAYS!

Preparation

The bride's and the groom's friends and family meet separately before the wedding. Here they meet the "witnesses", the best friends of the bride or groom. They have a special job for the next two days: they must make sure that traditions are followed and they must entertain the guests all the time. The guests must never feel bored!

"Winning" the bride

The groom now goes to "win" the bride first. He finds her on the top floor of her block of flats. As he goes up the stairs to her, he finds posters, jokes and photos about her life on the walls. On each floor he must answer a "challenge" or question. If he answers correctly, he can go on, but if he is wrong, he has to pay money to go forward.

The ceremony

When he finally meets the bride, the wedding takes place in a registry office ("ZAGS"). The bride and groom say "Yes", exchange rings, kiss, and sign the register.

After the wedding

After the wedding the couple usually go on a tour of the city. Then there is a big party with just family and friends. On the second day the atmosphere is quieter and more relaxed.

a) Answer the questions.

- 1 Have you ever been to a wedding? What was it like?
- 2 Who got married?
- 3 Did the witnesses do a good job?
- 4 How would you explain to someone from another country what a ZAGS is?

b) Work in pairs. Discuss Russian wedding traditions. Do you like them?

c) Find information on the Internet about weddings in other countries. Illustrate your project with pictures and present it to the class.

d) Ask your family members about Russian weddings when they were your age. How different were they then?



The bride is the woman who is married.
The groom is the man who is married.



Search under these key words:
"wedding traditions",
"weddings around world"

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Cross-curricular studies: sociology



SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES

ABOUT ME Finn

Sex: Male
Age: 15
Looking for: Cool girls and boys
Current city: Hamburg, Germany
Hometown: Hamburg, Germany
School/Job: I go to school in Hamburg
Status: It's complicated
Interests: Sports (mainly sailing), parties
Music: New German bands
Movies: Action, action, action
Television: Sport



ABOUT ME Jay

Sex: Male
Age: 16
Looking for: Friends, networking
Current city: Wellington, New Zealand
Hometown: London, UK
School/Job: School/Yes
Status: Single
Interests: Evolutionary biology, space travel, football, cricket
Music: Classical, jazz
Books: Everything except novels or poetry
Movies: SF4, documentaries on science
Television: Football, SF series



ABOUT ME Dizzy

Sex: Female
Age: Not telling
Looking for: Fun & adventure
Current city: Somewhere in Europe
Hometown: Ditto
School/Job: I work in fashion
Status: Single
Interests: Celebs, music, clubbing
Music: Hip hop, what else?
Books: Romance
Movies: Romantic comedies, NO violence.
Television: Just the soaps, oh, and Next Top Model



ABOUT ME Cate

Sex: Female
Age: Look it up
Looking for: Friends
Current city: Sydney, NSW
Hometown: Melbourne, Victoria
School/Job: Actor. Oscar. E!R
Quot: Quot
Status: Married
Interests: Film, theatre, solar energy



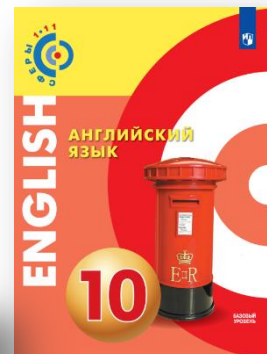
1
Cate is from New South Wales (NSW). It's the coast of the six Australian states. About a third of the population of Australia lives there, over three million of them in the capital, Sydney.

a) If the people above asked to be your friend on a social networking site, which of them would you accept as a friend? Which of them would you ignore? For what reasons?

b) What information do the authors of these profiles not give about themselves?

c) Discuss what you would say in your profile. What kind of information would you leave out?

d) Work in groups. Make a list of the advantages and the disadvantages of social networking sites.



Чтение вслух

Window on the world

NATIONAL RITUALS AND CEREMONIES

Rituals are part of life all over the world. We participate in them every day: weddings, church services, school graduations, birthday parties, holiday celebrations – the list is long. Rituals and ceremonies connect us to a larger society and to our country. Through them we share the same feelings, beliefs and ideals. Here are some examples.

Britain: Poppy Day

The First World War ended on 11 November 1918. Every year at exactly 11 o'clock on that day there is two minutes' silence in the whole country. People remember those who died then and in conflicts since then. In memory of them millions of people wear artificial poppies – the only flower which grew in spring on the field of battle.

USA: Pledge of Allegiance

The law in most states in the USA requires that school classes swear allegiance to the country's flag. Students stand, place their hand over their heart and repeat the words of the Pledge.

Canada: Oath of Citizenship

As Canada is a country of immigrants (20% of the population are born outside Canada), new

Extended reading

SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND

a) Elizabeth I was Queen of England from 1558 until 1603. What do you think life was like then? Think about food, clothes, houses and work.

b) Match paragraphs A–D with headings 1–5. There is one extra heading.



Elizabeth I was the daughter of King Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. She reigned for 45 years and has been called a great queen because the country enjoyed progress throughout her reign (1558–1603). William Shakespeare, England's greatest writer, lived and worked during this time.

A. England's population was mainly rural. People worked as farmers or craftsmen. Cities with their crowded, dirty, narrow streets were unhealthy and unsafe places after dark. Travelling by coach was dangerous at any time. There was no police in Tudor England, but criminals were severely punished. In the small, dark wooden houses of the time there wasn't much furniture, only a few stools and a table. The rich built wood-framed houses. The rooms of their houses were spacious with much bigger windows and wood-paneled walls. The children of rich people generally received an

education at home, although boys often went to grammar schools, learning mostly Latin grammar, religion and geography. Girls' education took place at home with private tutors. Poor children didn't go to school.

B. For the rich, looks were very important. Clothes showed status, wealth or high rank. Small children of both sexes wore long dresses. Older children dressed as adults. At court, clothes were heavy, elaborate and impractical. Men wore tight, often jewellery or even make-up – and always carried a sword. Hair was very important for both men and women. Styles changed with the fashion. Beards were carefully cut in many different shapes. Men spent hours at the barber's being powdered, perfumed or having their hair dyed. Wigs were fashionable. Elizabeth was thought to have lost her hair when ill with smallpox. She wore a red wig.

Russian corner

TRAVELLING IN THE RUSSIAN REPUBLICS

The Sakha Republic (Yakutia) is the largest Russian republic. It covers almost the entire northeastern part of the Asian continent, stretching 2,000 kilometres from north to south, and 2,500 kilometres from east to west.

Visitors come here to experience the *landscapes* and to meet the people of the far north. The primeval taiga, forest-tundra and the untouched beauty of nature are unforgettable. It is a unique natural world, very sensitive to industrial activity and global changes in weather.

In the Lenskie Stolby, a *nature reserve* by the River Lena, you can see ancient rocks which have towers, and sand dunes which are in a *desert*.

The Buryat Republic, with east of Lake Baikal in Siberia, just a few high *plains*. The Zaimynskiy National Park to preserve nature in and around the park is Chivyrkuul. On a calm day you can see large sand dunes. In summer the water can be very warm.

The Republic of Adygea is in the Caucasus *mountain range*. It includes more than 80 different towns. Russians form the majority. There are many streets, squares and parks, is a beautiful *region*. In fact, in the "valley of the apple trees".

Erected in Friendship Square is a monument in honour of the 400th anniversary of the Black Sea Fleet sailors who died



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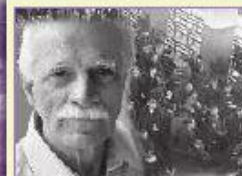
Cross-curricular studies: history

COMING TO AMERICA

«Дайте мне
усталый наш народ,
Без жаждающих вдохнуть
свободно, брошенных в нужде,
Из тесных берегов гонимых,
Бедных и сирот.
Так плите их, бедома
и вимотанных, ко мне,
Я поднимаю факел мой
у золотых ворот!»

... Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!
From a poem written on the Statue of Liberty

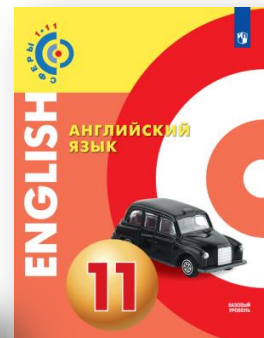
During the 19th and 20th centuries some 30 million people immigrated into the USA. From 1890 until it was closed in 1954, many came into America through the Ellis Island Immigration building at the foot of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbour.



Larry Janaczek: I was seven when I came to America with my grandparents and parents in 1932. We arrived in New York and went straight to Ellis Island. The place was chaos – about 3,000 people a day were passing through there at that time. They asked us lots of questions: Where are you from? Have you got anywhere to live? Can you read? We had to see a doctor. And all the time we thought, "Will they let us in?" If you had a bad disease, you see, then they put you back on the boat. Then at last we were through and they gave us a meal of soup, bread and milk. I drank and drank the milk. I'd never had so much milk or bread in my life. I looked at the grand Immigration Hall and I thought, "This is going to be good. America is going to be good!"



Maria Cotonetti: I was just a baby when we arrived in America in 1921. There were me, my six brothers and sisters, my parents and my grandmother. We lived in one of the buildings on the East Side. We, kids, all slept in one room with my grandmother, and mom and dad had the other room. Sometimes the place was a bit filthy and there was only one toilet for everyone on our floor. In Italy, we had been poor, but my grandmother couldn't forget the sunny country. She used to say to my parents, "This is America? Why did you bring me to America?"



Пример задания 2 из демоверсии

Демонстрационный вариант ЕГЭ 2022 г.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК, 11 класс. 5/12

2

Task 2. Study the advertisement.

The best bicycle trip!



You are considering going on a bicycle trip and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask four direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) minimum age;
- 2) duration of the trip;
- 3) number of people in the group;
- 4) accommodation for the night.

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



Формулировка вопросов

Типичные ошибки:

- Недостаточное знание лексики
- Замена прямых вопросов на косвенные
- Нарушение структуры вопроса
- Непрочное знание вспомогательных глаголов
- Неправильное произношение (американизмы)
- Подмена одного слова другим по невнимательности



Формулировка вопросов

2 GRAMMAR Present tenses — questions

Make questions in the *present simple* or the *present progressive*

- 1 (you/sleep) single or double tents when you go on holiday?
- 2 (you/have) shower on the camp site every day?
- 3 (it/rain)? Then we can't go to the beach.
- 4 (you/know) a good place to camp?
- 5 Is that you in the photo? (you/sit) by the camp fire?
- 6 (they/usually go) on holiday in Russia?
- 7 The phone line is bad. Where (she/call) from?

4 GRAMMAR Ask questions about the underlined word *what?*, *where?*, and *who?*

- 1 Chris spends all his money on video games.
- 2 He plays the games in an internet café.
- 3 His teacher is coming to talk to his parents.
- 4 His mother is making the tea.
- 5 Chris is sitting in his room.

1 GRAMMAR Relative clauses with prepositions without *who/which/that*

Nat went to the interview at Saygo in London with a friend. Later he can't remember the details. He asks his friend. Make questions without *who/which/that* and with the *preposition* at the end.

- 1 We stayed at a nice hotel in the centre of London.
What was the name of the hotel we stayed at?
- 2 You talked to a friend for a long time. What was the name of ___?
- 3 The evening before the interview we went to the cinema. What was the name of ___?
- 4 Then we ate at an expensive sushi restaurant. Where was the restaurant ___?
- 5 After the interview we had a sandwich lunch in a park. Where was ___?
- 6 Then we looked around the stores in Oxford street. What were the names of ___?
- 7 We drove to a castle outside London on the way home. Where was ___?

2 GRAMMAR Past simple: questions

Complete the questions with the *past simple* forms of the verbs in brackets.

- Lucy:** So 1 ___ (enjoy) *did you enjoy your holiday?*
- Sharon:** Yes, I did. I think it was a wonderful holiday.
- Lucy:** Where 2 ___? (stay)
- Sharon:** At a "green" hotel in the south of France.
- Lucy:** A "green" hotel! Interesting. How 3 ___? (find out)
- Sharon:** Our neighbours told us about it.
- Lucy:** So what 4 ___? (be)
- Sharon:** Special? Well, the food was delicious – all locally grown.
- Lucy:** And 5 ___? (be)
- Sharon:** Of course it was organic food. One hundred per cent!
- Lucy:** Fun? I'm not sure if I'd
- Sharon:** What else? Well, we w

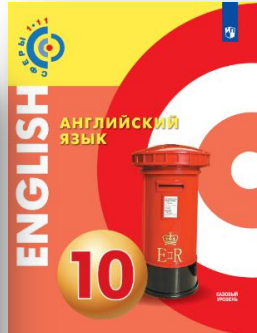


1 GRAMMAR Past progressive

Somebody broke into Tom and Jill's shop on Sunday. A police officer is interviewing a boy who often stands outside the shop. Choose the right verb below to complete the dialogue. Use the *past progressive*.

do (2x) • go • stand • wait (2x) • walk (2x)

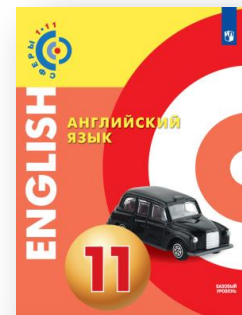
- Officer:** What 1 *were* you *doing* at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, Danny?
- Danny:** I 2 ___ my dog.
- Officer:** Where exactly 3 ___ you ___?
- Danny:** I wasn't near the shop, believe me! I 4 ___ to see some friends, Oliver and Jim.
- Officer:** And did you meet your friends? 5 ___ they ___ for you?
- Danny:** Yes, they 6 ___ at the end of Britain's Road when I saw them.
- Officer:** But Oliver told us that they 7 ___ for an hour and you never came. Now tell us what you 8 ___ really ___ that evening. It will be better for you.



Формулировка вопросов

a) How would you react politely in the following situations?

- 1 The battery in your mobile is dead, and you are expecting an urgent phone call. You don't know the person next to you well, but you know he/she has the same charger as yours.
- 2 The window is wide open. You feel cold.
- 3 Someone interrupts you during your presentation to the class.
- 4 Someone thanks you for your presentation.
- 5 While you are having a conversation with someone, another person asks you something.



3 GRAMMAR Question words

Only three of the sentences below are correct. Which ones are they?
Correct the other sentences.

- 1 Who of you would like to go to the new bookshop with me?
- 2 Whose novels are these? They're not mine.
- 3 Which of these videos would you like to borrow? This or that?
- 4 What discovered Johannes Gutenberg in 1439?
- 5 Which kind of book are you looking for?
- 6 That was a stupid thing to do. What for did you do it?
- 7 Who of the pupils hasn't made any mistakes?
- 8 To who did you give the information?
- 9 What of these biographies do you like best?
- 10 What for is this e-reader?
- 11 What do you call this in Russian?
- 12 How is the weather like in Moscow today?

4 SPEAKING Study the advertisement of Green Gables B&B on p. 40. You are considering staying at the Green Gables B&B and now you'd like to get more information. Ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- a double bed
- if pets are allowed
- ironing service
- a restaurant
- cost for 7 nights

b) Write eight questions *with* (4) and *without* (4) question words that you could ask the band using *present simple* and *present progressive*.

Do you give concerts in other parts of Russia?

Where are you giving your next concert?

4 SPEAKING Read the hotel receptionist's answers. What might the questions have been?

- 1 Yes, we do have some rooms available.
- 2 No, it's not late. The reception is open 24 hours.
- 3 Our standard double room is £60 per night including breakfast.
- 4 Well, there is a family room for four people. That costs £100.
- 5 No, we only serve continental breakfast.
- 6 You could get a taxi or a bus.

Пример задания 3 из демоверсии

Демонстрационный вариант ЕГЭ 2022 г.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК, 11 класс. 6/12

3

Task 3. You are going to give an interview. You have to answer five questions. Give full answers to the questions (2–3 sentences). Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.

Tapescript for Task 3

Interviewer: Hello everybody! It's *Teenagers Round the World* Channel. Our guest today is a teenager from Russia and we are going to discuss summer holidays. We'd like to know our guest's point of view on this issue. Please answer five questions. So, let's get started.

Interviewer: What part of Russia do you live in? What's the weather like in summer there?

Student: _____

Interviewer: What else would you like our listeners to know about your region?

Student: _____

Interviewer: What can you tell us about your family?

Student: _____

Interviewer: How did you spend your summer holidays when you were a kid?

Student: _____

Interviewer: How would you like to spend your summer holidays in 10 years?

Student: _____



Спонтанный ответ на вопрос

Типичные ошибки:

- Недостаточное знание лексики
- Неумение услышать и понять вопрос сразу
- Замена темы ответа (уход от темы)
- Замена видовременной формы глагола в ответе
- Нарушение грамматической структуры ответа
- Неправильное произношение (американизмы)
- Подмена одного слова другим по невнимательности
- Краткий ответ
- Лишняя информация, затрудняющая понимание
- Неправильное использование вводных слов



Спонтанный ответ на вопрос. Аудирование



1 LISTENING Going out with friends

exs. 3, 4

a) Sam, Dylan, Josh, Paige, Amber and Bella are friends. Listen to the scenes and look at the photos on p. 9 again. Compare what you hear with your answers to a) and b) on p. 9.

b) Below is a list of where the scenes took place. Number them in the order you hear them.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| ___ On the bus | ___ 1 Amber at home |
| ___ At the cinema | ___ At Josh's house |
| ___ In a fast-food restaurant | ___ In the street |

c) Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Amber's mum is strict. What about?
- 2 Jack is doing something when Amber comes to the house. What?
- 3 Paige tries to calm Amber down. How?
- 4 They can't go to a sports bar. Why?
- 5 Amber wants to sit next to Paige. Why?



4 LISTENING Beyond stereotypes

ex. 4

a) Listen to the two people who were born in one country and grew up in another. Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Pam isn't happy in the US because | b) work too hard. |
| a) her English isn't very good. | c) have taught her a lot. |
| b) she isn't like other teenagers. | 4 Mark lives in |
| c) she has no friends. | a) Brazil. |
| 2 For Pam it is important | b) Britain. |
| a) to keep her self-respect. | c) America. |
| b) to return to Vietnam. | 5 Mark ___ being part of two cultures. |
| c) to adapt at all costs. | a) finds it difficult |
| 3 Pam thinks her parents | b) really hates |
| a) are too strict. | c) sees advantages in |

b) Are these statements *true*, *false* or is the information *not stated*?

- 1 Pam has been a victim of racism.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
- 2 Pam lived in Vietnam for ten years.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
- 3 Mark spends a lot of time playing video games indoors.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
- 4 Mark stands out because all the local people are black.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
- 5 Mark plans to stay in Brazil when he finishes school.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
- 6 Mark and Pam don't feel the same about living between cultures.
a) True b) False c) Not stated

EXAM



EXAM

4 LISTENING Keeping a conversation going

ex. 7

a) Listen to the conversation. Ed is finding the conversation difficult. What do you think he is doing wrong? What could he do better?

b) Look at the dialogue between Ed and another girl, Holly. Complete it with the phrases below. Then listen to the dialogue and compare.

Ed: Hi, I'm Ed.

Holly: Hi.

Ed: Er, 1 ___.

Holly: I'm Holly. I'm Peanut's cousin.

Ed: 2 ___ I didn't know Peanut had a cousin. Er, 3 ___, Holly?

Holly: Oh, it's OK. But it's not really my kind of music.

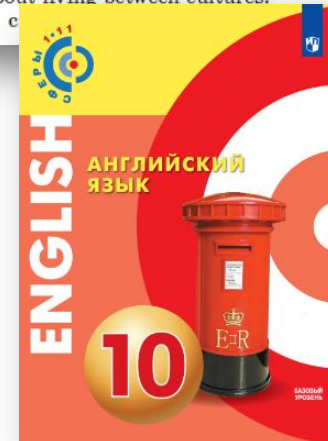
Ed: Oh, so 4 ___?

Holly: I don't know really, but not this kind.

Ed: I see. You're not from around here, are you? 5 ___?

Holly: I'm from Fort William in Scotland.

Ed: Wow, 6 ___! I've been there on holiday with my family. I remember we went to a nice pizza restaurant in Fort William. Er, 7 ___?



Спонтанный ответ на вопрос

a) Answer the questions.

- 1 Have you ever been to a wedding? What was it like?
- 2 Who got married?
- 3 Did the witnesses do a good job?
- 4 How would you explain to someone from another country what a ZAGS is?

a) Read the article and answer the questions.

- 1 What will happen to Jillian later this year?
- 2 Why won't Jillian vote?
- 3 What kind of things does Jillian read in the newspapers?
- 4 How could school help Jillian?
- 5 How can teachers win a T-shirt?

c) Answer the questions.

- 1 What is Jessica's achievement? Give details.
- 2 What did her critics say?
- 3 What does Jessica think about her achievement?
- 4 What motivated Lee in school to play football better?
- 5 Looking back, what was positive about being blind for Lee?

2 LISTENING A student inventor

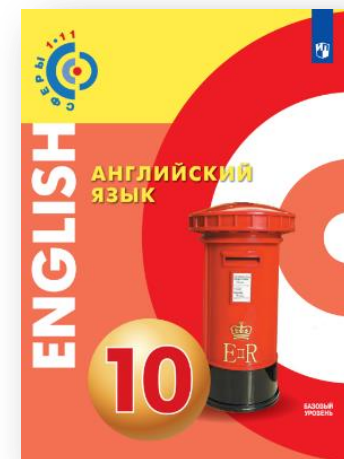
exs. 5, 6

a) A New Zealand student, Jake Martin, won an award for a "gasifier" that he built for a science competition. Listen to the CD and answer these questions. Check your answers with a partner.

- 1 How much did Jake win?
- 2 What does he burn in his machine?
- 3 How long does it have to run to give a house power for 24 hours?
- 4 How did he get the idea?
- 5 What is he going to spend his money on?

Remember to use linking words:

- and then, and, too, also (*add points*)
- but, however (*opposing ideas*)
- because, so (*cause and effect*)
- before, after, when, until, then, after a while, eventually, finally, meanwhile (*time*)



Спонтанный ответ на вопрос

d) Answer the questions.

- 1 Why are the Schools of the Air necessary in Australia?
- 2 Why is there a long waiting list for Eton?
- 3 Explain the quote about the Battle of Waterloo.

a) Where have your classmates travelled to? Interview at least three partners using the questions below. Introduce your last partner to the class.

1 Where were you on your summer holidays? What did you do there?
I was at home/in ...

I relaxed ... / visited ... / learnt ...

2 Why did you stay at home / go abroad?

I didn't have the money to ...

All my friends ...

My family always ...

3 Have you ever been abroad? Why (not)?

No, never because ... / Yes, I have.

We often go abroad because ...

4 Would you like to travel more often?

No, not really because ...

Yes, because it is a good chance to ...

a) Answer the questions. Compare your ideas with a partner.

- 1 Why, in your opinion, are you learning English at school?
- 2 How – if at all – do you use English outside your English classroom?
- 3 When do you think you may use English in the future?

b) Answer the questions.

- 1 Why is South Africa called the “Rainbow Nation”?
- 2 Why did they increase the number of official languages to 11?
- 3 Why does Jacob Zuma give his speeches in English?
- 4 Why are there suggestions to reduce the number of official languages?

c) What do you know about other official languages in Russia? How is the situation different to the one in South Africa?

1 SPEAKING A job abroad?

exs. 1, 2

Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

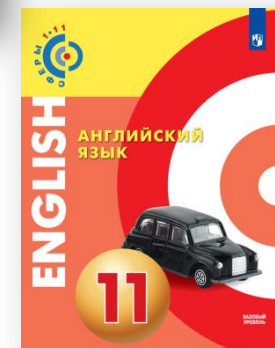
- 1 Would you like to work abroad? Why (not)?
- 2 How long would you like to stay abroad?
- 3 Which of the three jobs in the photos would you like to do?
- 4 What would you be worried about if you worked abroad?

a) Find three *linking words or phrases* in this text.

The debate over the role of parents and schools in preparing children for society is old. On the one hand, parents say that schools are not strict enough. Critics, however, question whether schools can do much without full parental support. Furthermore, they call attention to the use of social networking sites.

b) Complete the text with the *linking words* below.

as a result • for example • however • for one thing • in fact • in the long run • moreover • realistically



Пример задания 4 из демоверсии

Демонстрационный вариант ЕГЭ 2022 г.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК, 11 класс. 7/12

4

Task 4. Imagine that you are doing a project “Life without gadgets” together with your friend. You have found some illustrations and want to share the news. Leave a voice message to your friend. In 2.5 minutes be ready to:

- give a brief description of the photos, justifying the choice of the photos for the project;
- say in what way the pictures are different, justifying the choice of the photos for the project;
- mention the advantages and disadvantages (1–2) of the two types of books;
- express your opinion on the subject of the project – whether you would like to live without gadgets and why.

You will speak for not more than 3 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.

Photo 1



Photo 2



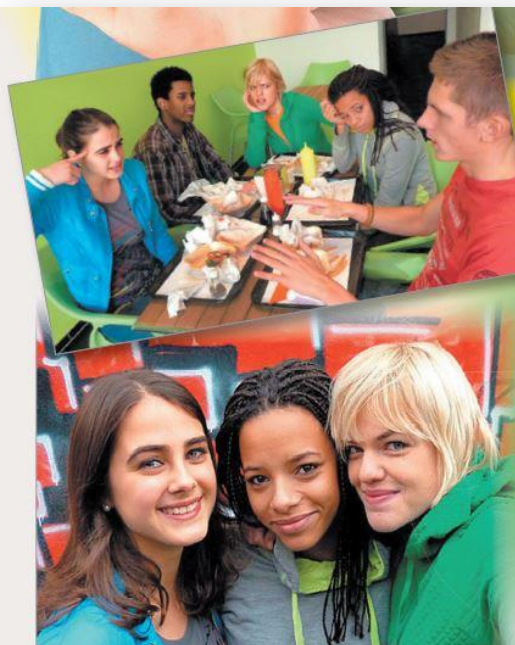
Монолог - рассуждение

Типичные ошибки:

- Недостаточное знание лексики
- Нарушение структуры ответа (ответ не по плану)
- Пропуск пункта плана
- Уход от темы монолога
- Грамматические ошибки
- Неправильное произношение (американизмы)
- Подмена одного слова другим по невнимательности



Монолог - рассуждение



a) Look at the photos and discuss what you can see (who, where, what, why, ...).

b) Choose a photo and imagine what one of the teenagers is thinking. Find other people in the class with the same photo and exchange ideas.

UNIT 3 SAVING THE PLANET

The sun, the moon and the stars would have disappeared long ago had they happened to be within the reach of human hands.

Havelock Ellis

In this unit you will ...
■ listen, read and talk about
- carbon footprints
- saving the environment
- going green

■ learn how to
- talk about the future
- follow a class or radio discussion
- write a letter
- make a presentation

a) Match the captions with the pictures:

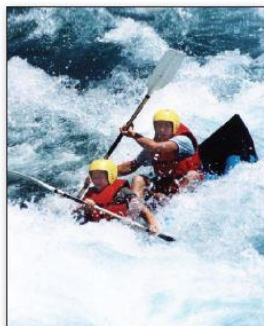
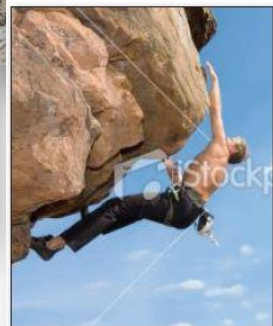
- Is the world addicted to fossil fuels?
- Many undiscovered medicines are to be found in rainforests
- One of the biggest problems in the developing world
- Global warming
- Hundreds are killed illegally every year

b) Work with a partner. Make notes on the problem behind each photo. What other problems does our planet have? Add them to your notes.

3 SPEAKING Talking about a photo

ex. 6

Work with a partner. Describe the photos. Why do people do sports like this? Are they crazy or courageous? Would you ever try an extreme sport?



SKILLS FILE
1.2

Useful words
extreme • dangerous • courage/
courageous • risk • adventure •
limits • challenge • rock climbing

UNIT 5 THE RIGHT JOB

Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life.

Confucius

In this unit you will ...
■ listen, read and talk about
- personal statements
- applying for a job

■ learn how to
- make conditional sentences 3
- use relative clauses
- write a job application
- role play a job interview



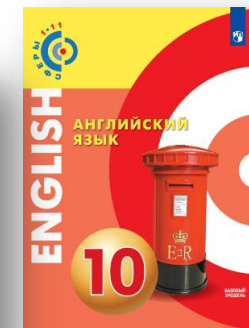
Think about jobs

a) Discuss the photos with a partner. Which job(s) would you like to do? Which ones would you dislike?

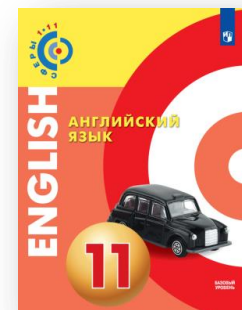
b) Discuss positive and negative aspects of each job in class. Which job is the most popular?

Things to consider:

- practical or theoretical work
- interesting or boring work
- working hours
- salary
- hard physical work
- job security
- image of the job
- independence
- teamwork (with colleagues or alone)
- pleasant/unpleasant workplace



Монолог - рассуждение



UNIT 1 LEARN TO LIVE, LIVE TO LEARN

In this unit you will ...

- listen, read and talk about**
 - the world of books and learning
 - homeschooling
 - children who teach their parents things
- revise how to**
 - use definite and indefinite articles
 - make irregular plurals
- learn how to**
 - be more polite
 - improve your memory

Without education you're not going anywhere in this world.
Malcolm X

a) Look at the title of this unit and photos A–D. What is the main idea of each photo?

Why are education and learning important?

b) Read the answers below. Put them into three groups.

very important
quite important
unimportant

- because of human curiosity
- for general knowledge
- to become more confident
- to earn money
- to enjoy life
- to get good grades at school
- to get the right qualifications for a good career
- to get on with other people
- to impress other people
- to improve your intelligence
- to become good citizens
- to make your parents happy

Add more ideas of your own.

c) Explain the quote by Malcolm X. Do you agree with it?

UNIT 2 TRAVEL

The world is a book, and those who do not travel read only one page.
St Augustine

In this unit you will ...

- listen, read and talk about**
 - English as a global language
 - short working stays abroad
 - the first English novel
- revise how to**
 - use mixed past tenses
- learn how to**
 - make travel arrangements
 - use "softeners" in conversation
 - discuss teaching and learning languages

a) Where have your classmates travelled to? Interview at least three partners using the questions below. Introduce your last partner to the class.

1 Where were you on your summer holidays? What did you do there?
I was at home/in ...
I relaxed ... / visited ... / learnt ...

2 Why did you stay at home / go abroad?
I didn't have the money to ...
All my friends ...
My family always ...

3 Have you ever been abroad? Why (not)?
No, never because ... / Yes, I have.
We often go abroad because ...

4 Would you like to travel more often? Why (not)?
No, not really because ...
Yes, because it is a good chance to ...

b) The pictures on this page are on the theme of travel.

1 Say what ideas come into your mind when you look at them.

2 Compare your ideas with a partner.

3 Tell the class what you think.

c) What does the quote by St Augustine mean? Do you agree with it?

UNIT 3 THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

The family is the most basic unit of government. As the first community to which a person is attached and the first authority under which a person learns to live, the family establishes society's most basic values.
Charles Colton

In this unit you will ...

- listen, read and talk about**
 - how society works
 - becoming an adult
 - common stereotypes
- revise how to**
 - describe people in pictures
 - use phrasal and prepositional verbs
 - use linking words
- learn how to**
 - understand polite "codes"

a) Describe the scene in each of the photos.

b) What do the photos suggest to you about the society we live in? Think about:

- individuals
- groups
- communities and subcultures
- beliefs and traditions
- culture

c) Do you agree with what Charles Colton says about the family?

UNIT 6 THE WORLD OF WORK

Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.
The Earl of Chesterfield (1694–1773)

In this unit you will ...

- listen, read and talk about**
 - trends in the business world
 - new jobs and products
 - people talking about their jobs
- learn how to**
 - use future perfect
 - express purpose
 - express future in the past
 - talk to new people

a) Look at pictures A–E. Think about the world of work now and in the future and give each picture a title.

b) Match these quotes with the pictures. There is one extra quote.

1 "When asked, most people in the USA said they would never stop working. In Switzerland, on the other hand, only 30% said the same."

2 "These nations make up over 40% of the world's population. They are going to play an important role in the future."

3 "Outsourcing is a killer of well-paid jobs in Western countries. It exploits the low wages of poor nations."

4 "Jobs aren't disappearing, they are changing. We need trained and skilled workers."

5 "Before an interview prepare a list of questions you want to ask."

6 "I have a meeting with my team in Moscow, Athens and Istanbul at 8 am every day."

c) Discuss in class. Are these the most important issues about work in the future? Can you think of others?

d) Discuss the quote by the Earl of Chesterfield. Do you agree with it? Is it relevant to the world of work?

Дополнительная помощь

1.2 DESCRIBING PICTURES

• How can I describe pictures?

- To say exactly where something is, use; *at the top/bottom • in the foreground/background • in the middle • on the left/right.*
- These prepositions are useful: *behind • between • in front of • next to • under.*
- Use the present progressive: *Someone is riding a horse.*



• How can I describe the way people feel?

Take your time to study the photo carefully and imagine the situation. Here are some useful phrases:

Maybe the woman/man in the photo feels ... / is thinking about ...

I think he/she feels/wants to ...

Sometimes you need to imagine what a person had done before the photo was taken. Think about how the situation may have happened. Why is the person sad, happy, etc.? Use past tenses:

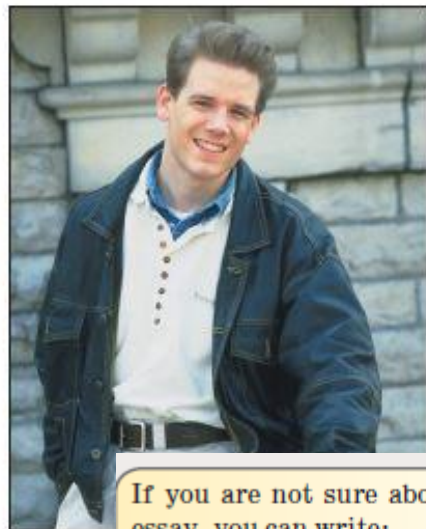
Maybe he found out that ...

Perhaps he was looking for a place to relax ...

If you have to describe what will happen next or what the person is going to do, use future tenses:

He looks as if he's going to cry ...

Maybe he'll decide to ...



If you are not sure about facts in an essay, you can write:

It suggests that .../

It is likely to .../

It is supposed to .../

It is said to ...

1 Study and language skills

1.1 LEARNING WORDS

• What is important?

- Always learn 7-10 words at a time.
- Learn words regularly (5-10 minutes a day).
- Learn words with a friend. Ask each other the words.
- Always write down new words and check the spelling in a dictionary.
- Remember that adjectives can have different meanings according to the collocations, e.g. *hard wood*, *a hard job*.

• How can you remember words better?

You can remember words better if you collect and order them in groups:

- Opposites, e.g. *to allow — to ban*, *divorced — married*, *single room — double room*.
- Words with the same or similar meanings, e.g. *big — huge — large*, *scream — shout*.
- Word families, e.g. *to produce*, *producer*, *product*, *production*; *to drive*, *driver*, *driving licence*.
- Words with their collocations, e.g. *make a speech*, *go deaf*.

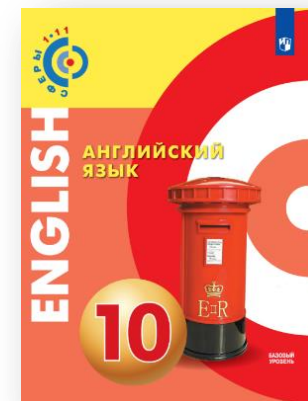
3.14 DESCRIBING OBJECTS AND PROCESSES

In our daily life we often need to understand or give descriptions of objects or processes, e.g. in manuals, in descriptions of people or places or when giving directions. A good description must include the following important stylistic features:

- The order in which things are described. For a *process* this is the sequence in which things happen; for an *object* or a *picture* it is the direction from bottom to top, left to right or background to foreground. Once you have chosen the order, you should stick to it: this will make it easier for the reader or the listener to follow your description.
- Use the present tense.
- If you need to include sizes, colours, shapes, times and other features you can measure, try to give the exact information.
- Use suitable adjectives, relative clauses, comparisons, passives and technical terms when they are necessary.
- The individual parts in a process should be joined by linking words: *First, ... Then ... After that ... Finally, ...*



Don't panic if you don't understand some words in the text. Read on, and the meaning will probably become clear.



Дополнительная помощь

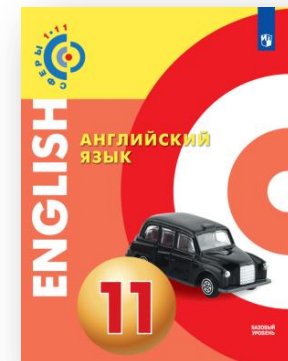
Useful language – making a reservation

- *I'd like to make a reservation for ...*
- *I'd like a ... room for ... nights.*
- *We'll be staying ... nights, from ... to ...*
- *Do I need to confirm the reservation?*
- *Do I have to pay a deposit?*
- *Can I pay by credit card?*
- *Do you accept international youth hostel cards?*
- *Is there a bus that stops somewhere nearby?*

2.4 WORKING OUT THE MEANING OF WORDS

Looking up unknown words in a dictionary takes time and stops you from enjoying reading. A dictionary is often not necessary.

- What can help me to understand unknown words?
 - Illustrations often help you to understand the text.
 - The context usually helps you, e.g. *When we **reached** the station, Judy went to the ticket machine to buy our tickets.*
 - Some English words are spoken or written as they are in Russian: e.g. *millionaire, nation, reality.*
 - Sometimes unknown words contain parts you already know, e.g. *friendliness, understandable, tea bag, waiting* ...



Useful language – buying a ticket

- *What time is the next bus/train/coach to ... ?*
- *When does the next bus/train/coach to ... leave?*
- *How much is a single/return ticket to ... ?*
- *Do I need to reserve a seat?*
- *Can I take my bicycle with me?*
- *Does this bus/train/coach go to ... ?*
- *What is the next stop?*
- *Where do I need to get off?*

3.5 PARAPHRASING

• What is paraphrasing?

Paraphrasing means explaining something in other words. It is useful if you don't remember a particular word or the person you are talking to doesn't understand.

• How do I paraphrase?

- You can give an alternative word, e.g. *to train* is the same as *to practise*. You can give the opposite: *alive* is the opposite of *dead*.
- Sometimes you need several words, e.g. when you describe or explain something: *A racing car is a very fast car.*
- Explain the word with ... *is/are like* ...: *A chef is like a cook; he or she is the main cook in a restaurant.*
- You can also use a relative clause: *A garage is a place where cars are checked and repaired.*
A nurse is a person who looks after people who are ill, usually in a hospital.

3.8 WRITING BETTER SENTENCES

• Linking words

A story or an essay is always more interesting when the sentences are joined with *linking words*. There are a number of possibilities:

- Time phrases: *at 7 o'clock, every morning, a few minutes later, then, next ...*
- Relative pronouns: *that, who, which*
- Reasons/results: *as a result, because of, in the long run*
- Examples: *for example, for instance*
- Contrasting: *for one thing, however, on the one hand, on the other hand*
- Emphasising: *in fact, in reality*
- Continuing: *moreover, in addition, another point is*

• Adjectives and adverbs

- You can use *adjectives* to make the story, the person or the event that you are describing more interesting and to give more detail. Compare:
*The man looked into the room. → The **young** man looked into the **empty** room.*
- With adverbs you can describe how somebody does something:
*The young man looked **nervously** into the empty room.*

Уроки подготовки к ЕГЭ

Focus on exams

1 LISTENING Listen, then choose the correct answer.

- How long do they stay at the camp?
a) Four weeks.
b) Five weeks.
c) Two weeks.
d) They are at the camp because they want to learn about computers.
- They want to meet computer users.
a) They use computers too much.
b) They want to meet computer users.
c) They use computers too much.
- The camp is the idea of
a) the Australian government.
b) the teenagers' parents.
c) Brisbane's school teachers.
- At the weekends Linda is often online for
a) four hours a day.
b) more than four hours a day.
c) less than four hours a day.

- Linda has
a) a lot of internet friends.
b) a lot of school friends.
c) a lot of friends near her home.
d) Linda came to the camp because she'd read about it in a newspaper.
- her teacher thought it was a good idea.
c) her parents thought it was a good idea.
d) Which of these activities are not allowed at the camp?
a) Using the Internet.
b) Chatting.
c) Watching TV.
- Linda says the first week
a) was easy, but it has gone
b) was hard, but it has gone
c) was hard, and it is going

2 READING Fill in gaps A-I with sentences 1-10. There is one extra sentence.

9 TIPS TO BE A GOOD FRIEND

Having a good friend is one of the best things in life. But it's easy to be a bad friend. People have different ideas about clothes, hair, hobbies – you have a good friend, accept that he/she can be different to you.

TIP 1: A ____ Your friend has a problem. He/She phones you. Ten minutes later to help. A good friend always has time.

TIP 2: B ____ Your friend tells you a secret. Do you tell other people? A friend is a person who can keep a secret.

TIP 3: C ____ If you tell your friends "I'll see you on Saturday", then you are late. Never "Sorry, I forgot!"

TIP 4: D ____ Your friend wants your opinion. Give your honest opinion. Your friend doesn't want that answer, but in the end it's better.

TIP 5: E ____ Your friend has something better than you – some clothes, money – Be happy for your friend! Don't think "That's not fair!"

TIP 6: F ____ OK! No problem. You have other friends, too. It's good to see a friend. Who decides which movie you watch? What you do at the weekend? No – sometimes you and sometimes your friend. It's not good if one "the boss".

TIP 7: G ____ We all make mistakes. Your friend can make mistakes, but your friend can forgive.

- Give and take
- So your friend has other friends
- Be honest
- Keep a secret
- Be there for your friend
- Forgive mistakes
- Accept your friend as he is
- Don't be jealous
- Keep your promises
- Ask your friend to watch a movie

Focus on exams

1 LISTENING You are going to hear an American high school teacher, Mr Kowalski, talking to his class about modern technology. Listen, then choose the correct answer.

- Who is the baby in the photo which Mr Kowalski shows to his class?
a) A famous movie star.
b) Mr Kowalski.
c) The President.
d) When was Mr Kowalski born?
- Before 1981 computers
a) were small and cheap.
b) didn't exist.
c) were big and expensive.
d) There were no pocket calculators when Mr Kowalski was born.
- The person who started the World Wide Web was
a) British.
b) American.
c) German.

Kowalski was one year old

2 TEXT AND MATCH paragraphs A-I with headings 1-10. Headings.

LIFE IN THE FUTURE

A ____ We already have dishwashers, washing machines and freezers, but perhaps in the future we will also have robots to do the housework. Houses of the future will have entrance in every room, and you will be able to switch machines on and off while you are away on holiday.

B ____ In the future we will be kinder to animals. Factory farm mass production of animals for food will be forbidden. There will be organic food, and perhaps scientists will find a way to grow food for everyone in the world.

C ____ We will have to be flexible and willing to work in other even in order, everyone will have to work longer.

D ____ We will have to be flexible and willing to work in other even in order, everyone will have to work longer.

E ____ We will have to be flexible and willing to work in other even in order, everyone will have to work longer.

F ____ We will have to be flexible and willing to work in other even in order, everyone will have to work longer.

G ____ We will have to be flexible and willing to work in other even in order, everyone will have to work longer.

H ____ We will have to be flexible and willing to work in other even in order, everyone will have to work longer.

I ____ We will have to be flexible and willing to work in other even in order, everyone will have to work longer.

J ____ We will have to be flexible and willing to work in other even in order, everyone will have to work longer.

DIFFERENT SCIENCE

AUTOMATIC SPECIAL MARK

FEEL, KEEP SLEEP WORRY

ONESELF SAVE

BOIL

4 WRITING You are going to stay with a family in England. Jennie, who is your age, has written you this letter. Reply to her, answer her questions and ask three different questions of your own. Write 100-140 words.

Hi! I'm Jennie, and you're going to stay with my family next month. That's great! I'm really looking forward to it! The town where we live is called Bristol. It's a big town and there's lots to do here. Where do you live in Russia? Is it a big city or a small town? What things can you do there? I hope you'll like our food in England. My favourite food is curry! What's yours? Are there any things you don't like eating? Do you know anything about English food? Please write back soon, Jennie



5 SPEAKING Study the two photographs on pp. 38 and 49. 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

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12-15 sentences).

Focus on exams

1 LISTENING Listen to the conversation between Henry and Alice about global warming, then choose the correct answer.

- Dr Samuel Watson says
a) temperatures will rise by more than 2%.
b) temperatures may rise by 2%.
c) the increase is not dangerous.
- Henry
a) worries about global warming.
b) likes to hear reports about global warming.
c) thinks the media just want a story that sells.
- Alice
a) believes the weather is getting hotter.
b) is not sure if better weather is a problem.
c) doesn't believe the scientists.
- After work, Henry
a) likes a hot shower.
b) always drives to the supermarket.
c) sometimes goes to work by bike.
- Henry is irritated because Alice says
a) he should go to work on his bike.
b) he has put on weight.
c) he is too fat.

2 READING Fill in gaps A-F with parts of sentences 1-7. There is one extra sentence part.

CONGESTION CHARGE



The congestion charge has to be paid from Monday to Friday from 7 am to 6.30 pm. Since the introduction of the congestion charge, the number of cars per day in the centre of London has gone down by 50,000 and traffic jams by a third. Another positive effect is that traffic in the congestion charge zone between Piccadilly and Tower Bridge has started to move faster.

However, the managers of big department stores are less happy. Since the congestion charge was introduced, many people said that it was unfair that only people with money could drive into London because the congestion charge and parking together are too expensive for most people. And there are other problems, too. The Mayor ordered hundreds of new buses for all the extra passengers. Unfortunately, however, people used the Tube instead. But many people think that, generally, the congestion charge has been a big success. Now comes the \$64,000 question: would it work in other cities, too?

- which was already very full
- because they have had fewer customers
- but he soon discovered that he was wrong
- that were expected
- because of all the traffic
- which means there are now fewer traffic jams
- that couldn't be changed

3 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY Choose the best word from the table (A, B, C or D) to fill in gaps 1-10 in the text.

The world is warming 1 ____ than at any time in the last 10,000 years. The 1990s were the hottest ten years in the past millennium. You 2 ____ think that a rise in temperature of about three or four degrees is not very much, but the effects are 3 ____ than it seems at first sight. Global warming has already killed off some types of animals completely, such as Costa Rica's Golden Toad, 4 ____ couldn't get used to higher temperatures quickly enough. A lot of plants are, of course, 5 ____ risk, too. When desert 6 ____ larger, people can't use their farmland any more. Then food may become a big problem. But some effects can be felt even today. There have been more and more heat waves in the summer, with many people 7 ____ in big cities. Rising sea levels are threatening whole nations on low-lying islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Almost all the ice in Europe's and America's higher mountains 8 ____ away, which means that rivers will soon dry up completely during the summer. And in the future, super-hurricanes like Katrina in 2005, which caused 9 ____ destruction in New Orleans, could become more common. It's quite 10 ____ that a country such as the USA does not do more about global warming.

1 A more fast	B faster	C more quick	D quickly
2 A may	B must	C shall	D can
3 A badder	B more bad	C worse	D more worse
4 A whom	B who	C whose	D which
5 A in	B under	C of	D at
6 A become	B because	C will become	D would become
7 A die	B dye	C dying	D are dying
8 A melt	B has melted	C melted	D had melted
9 A a lot of	B much	C many	D any
10 A surprise	B surprised	C surprising	D surprises

4 WRITING Comment on one of the following statements.

- One of the greatest problems in the world today is global warming.
- Countries should unite to protect the environment.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement? Write 200-250 words using the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem paraphrasing the given statement)
- express your personal opinion and give 2-3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1-2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

5 SPEAKING Study the advertisement. You are considering joining Greenpeace and now you'd like to get more information. Ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- membership fee
- duration of the membership
- annual plan of events
- meetings with members
- dates of meetings



Уроки подготовки к ЕГЭ

Focus on exams

1 LISTENING You are going to hear a teacher talking to parents and pupils about ways to save energy. Listen, then choose the correct answer.

- When a computer lesson finishes
a) switch your computers off.
b) don't switch off the screens.
c) switch the computers and screens off.
d) keep the windows shut is important at all times.
- at the end of the school day.
c) at certain times of the year.
d) Showers after sport
a) don't need to be too hot.
b) should be no more than three minutes.
c) should be three to ten minutes long.
- There are
a) two recycling bins.
b) three recycling bins.
c) four recycling bins.
d) Walking to school is
a) better than taking the school bus.
b) enjoyable in a group.
c) possible even if children live far away from school.
d) Mobile phones are banned
a) for three reasons.
b) for two reasons.
c) to save energy.

2 READING Read the text and fill in gaps A-F with parts of sentences 1-7. There is one extra sentence part.

ADVENTURE IN QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

One summer Tom visited his father in Australia. He hadn't seen him since his parents separated a few years ago. The two of them decided to go on a trip to Queensland A ____ On their way they had to stop at a river that crossed the road. A sign said: "DANGER! CROCODILES!" Fortunately, Tom was not eaten by a crocodile. Even more fortunately, B ____ the water only came up to Tom's knees, and the four-wheel drive crossed the river with no problems. Two hours later they arrived at a hostel, deep within the rainforest at the foot of Mount Sorrow.

The next couple of days went far too quickly. They went walking through the steaming rainforest, they followed the boardwalk through the mangrove swamp, they rode horses along the sandy beach, they visited a crocodile reserve. Tom found himself surrounded by birds and insects, trees and flowers C ____ "It's fantastic!" Tom said again and again, as he saw more and more wonderful sights. "Really fantastic!"

"I'm glad you like it," his father said. "I love it here. The trouble is, it's all changing D ____ and building holiday homes. Slowly but surely the forest is being destroyed." Tom looked at his father. The trip had been wonderful so far. And yet it was not how Tom had imagined it would be. He felt somehow that he had lost a father, but found a friend.

After a final walk - to the top of Mount Sorrow - they packed up the four-wheel drive and left. By midday, they were back at the river E ____ Now it was just a shallow stream, and they drove across easily. Tom turned and looked back through the rear window at the rainforest. Beautiful and remote, it had remained untouched for thousands of years. Now all that had changed. F ____ the rainforest and everything in it would disappear forever. "It's so sad," he said. His father nodded. "People can be very, very unconcerned," he agreed angrily.

As they left the rainforest behind and the roads improved, his father began to cheer up. He told Tom all about *Gypsy Woman*, the boat he shared with his brother, which was moored in Cairns.

"I thought we'd take her out onto the reef," he said.

"The Great Barrier Reef?" Tom asked excitedly.
"That's the one," his father smiled. Tom grinned. He knew all about the Great Barrier Reef, of course. He had learnt about it in geography lessons and had always wanted to see the multicoloured coral for himself. Now he was going to do just that.

"Is it as wonderful as it looks on film?" he asked. "Better," his father answered. "A million times better."

- which had been so full and fast before
2 that he had only ever seen before on television
3 in order to get to know each other better
4 If strict laws were not made soon
- at its deepest
6 because people from cities are buying up the land
7 although he was quite frightened of the strange animals and insects

3 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY Choose the best word from the table (A, B, C or D) to complete sentences 1-13.

When I 1 ____ university last year, I couldn't decide what sort of job I wanted to do, so I decided to go abroad for a year. One of my friends had just come back from India. He he 2 ____ in a village school just outside Delhi. I was 3 ____ by his 4 ____ of India. He told me about the children who lived in such 5 ____ but were so happy to go to school. His stories 6 ____ me so much that I was 7 ____ persuaded to go there myself. My friend 8 ____ to the school and told them I was the 9 ____ teacher, and I sent them a letter with my photograph. I got a summer job and saved up enough money for the plane fare. I flew to India at the 10 ____ of September. As I stepped out of the plane at Delhi Airport into the dust and the 11 ____ I remember 12 ____ very excited. This was the start of an 13 ____ adventure.

1 A leave	B left	C was leaving	D had left
2 A have been teaching	B teach	C have taught	D was teaching
3 A fascinating	B fascination	C fascinate	D fascinated
4 A describing	B description	C descriptive	D describe
5 A poverty	B poor	C poorest	D poorly
6 A interest	B interesting	C interested	D more interesting
7 A most easily	B easy	C easier	D easily

Focus on exams

1 LISTENING You are going to hear Peter, Jill and Adli talking about horrible jobs. Listen, then choose the correct answer.

- The worst kind of job Peter can imagine is
a) a boring job.
b) a dangerous job.
c) a dirty job.
- The second most dangerous job in America is
a) a roofer.
b) a woodcutter.
c) a fisherman.
- Adli wonders
a) who makes burgers for a living.
b) who kills animals for a living.
c) who makes chicken soup for a living.
- Peter talks about a factory that produces
a) blue cheese dip.
b) chicken wings.
c) burgers.
- Peter heard about the factory
a) on the radio.
b) from a newspaper.
c) on TV.
- What did Adli find disgusting about his job in the restaurant kitchen?
a) the low pay
b) the tin of leftover food
c) the accident he had with the knives and forks
- Jill found her telephone job frustrating because
a) people didn't answer the phone.
b) she often got to the wrong number.
c) people hung up on her.

2 READING Fill in gaps A-F with parts of sentences 1-7. There is one extra sentence part.

THE "GIGGLE" DOCTOR

Children in London hospitals are being treated with a new kind of medicine: laughter. Lucy is one of many "giggle" doctors who bring a smile to the faces of sick children.

"I am a 'giggle' doctor. I call myself Dr LooLoo. I spend two days a week in children's hospitals being extremely silly with my friend and colleague Dr Hunny. We make funny faces, tell jokes and do magic tricks. As I walk into the wards, I blow bubbles, shake hands with the kids, and make up nonsense songs for the children who are well enough to sing. We take special balloons to make 'balloon animals' and tell funny stories about them. We often meet kids who one week look really sick, then we go back the next week and they are racing about yelling: 'Hi there, Dr LooLoo! Hi, Dr Hunny!'"

I am naturally a very cheerful person. In fact, my father is a clown, and I started working with him when I was eight years old. I knew it was a job for me, and I became a "giggle" doctor A ____ I wear a fancy coat, a yellow shirt and tights with big stripes. I also have a red rubber nose and wear my hair in crazy plaits.

Being a "giggle" doctor in a hospital is very tiring both physically and emotionally. We have to learn not to show our feelings. B ____ "Giggle" doctors are sensitive, but this is not a side most people see. To children, we are happy all the time. I am still learning to allow myself to feel sad occasionally. There are special kids you get really close to. At the moment I am working with a very sick little girl from Bosnia who speaks no English. C ____ She has been in and out of hospital for operations so many times, and she is always on my mind.



Focus on exams

1 LISTENING Listen to the radio interview about diet and fitness. Are the statements true, false or is the information not stated?

- The number of overweight children has gone up a little.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
- An overweight person needs to change what they eat in the morning.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
- Chocolate is OK if you eat a little every day.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
- The expert only talks about two things which are unhealthy: sugar and fat.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
- The expert has an idea how to make museli healthier.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
- Carbohydrates make you fat, but they give you energy.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
- People need to do different activities in their free time.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
- At the end the interviewer asks listeners for useful diet recipes.
a) True b) False c) Not stated

2 READING Which books would be most suitable? Match teenagers 1-5 with the books described in adverts A-H. There are three extra adverts.

A *An Inconvenient Truth* by Al Gore

A book for people of all ages who are interested in saving the planet. Gore writes about the increasing CO₂ levels in our atmosphere and the link to changes in temperature. Ice blocks are quickly disappearing, and the future. The book was made into an

al, magic and romance. The family her, but she meets Tam Lin and er's wishes. You won't be able to

's 13-year-old son, Tendai, and his himself in a series of dangerous tment has been badly damaged. a mine. It is a strange and exciting

ely married and live in West Palm is a sweet, affectionate puppy that rives. Marley is too much trouble, overs will enjoy this funny story,

p in Communist China during the ed and later teen years on a work ights. Min's autobiography is not y of strength and courage.

IMAGINE

EXPLORE

LONG

VARY

MEMORY

FRIEND, PLAY

BRIGHT

SAND

SURE

TOUR

4 WRITING Comment on the following statement.

There are many ways in which parents can help teenagers as they grow up.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement? Write 200-250 words.

5 SPEAKING Imagine that photos on pp. 77, 79 and 83 are from your photo album. Choose one photo to present 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 picture to your friend

F *The Dead Letters* by Tom Piccirilli

Five years ago Eddie Whitt's 5-year-old daughter disappeared. Kiljoy kidnaps kids and gives them to the families who have no children. Eddie wants to find Kiljoy, who sends him very strange letters. 400 pages of fantasy and horror An exciting book - if you like horror stories!

G *Pretty Monsters* by Kelly Link

This is Link's first book for young adults. In the first story Miles swears he doesn't believe in ghosts - until he is visited by one! But then they become great friends, and they even go to see where the ghost was "born". And this is only one of nine stories that are funny and strange, wonderful and chilling.

H *Staying Fat for Sarah Byrnes* by Chris Crutcher

Because of his great weight Eric "Moby" Calhoun is a complete outsider at school. He forms a friendship with Sarah Byrnes. The friendship is tested by Sarah's inability to face the past and her relationship with her father - one of the most horrible characters in literature. Soon things get dangerous for both Moby and Sarah. Read the book and find out what happens.

- Amy loves reading and going to the cinema. She likes reading a book when she has seen the film. Her favourites are comedies.
- Charlie enjoys science fiction. He likes to imagine what life could be like in the future or in a different world.
- Danny never reads novels. He is only interested in science - especially in the environment.
- Sophie has always been interested in history and faraway places. She prefers stories about real people and their lives.
- Tim likes fantasy and horror. He doesn't have time to read long books and prefers short stories.

3 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY Complete the text with the correct form of the words on the right.

The North Yorkshire Moors in England is one of the 1 ____ parts of Britain. It is a 2 ____ beautiful region, and many people come here for a walking or hiking holiday because it is so 3 ____ and 4 ____ The scenery is 5 ____, and you can see wildlife, such as deer and eagles. There is a big choice of 6 ____ activities to do, such as hang-gliding, rock climbing and pony trekking. For walkers it is important to wear strong walking shoes because the ground can be 7 ____ The Moors cover a very big area, and you can spend all day walking without seeing anyone. So a compass and a map are very 8 ____ in case you get 9 ____ Throughout the Moors there are small 10 ____ villages with simple but 11 ____ inns and hostels where hikers can stay overnight and have a big healthy breakfast before 12 ____ again.

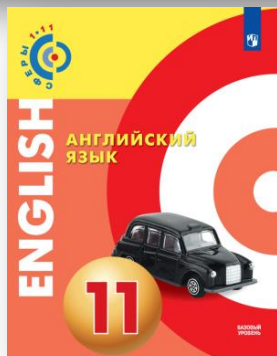
4 WRITING You have received a letter from your English pen friend, Mark.

... This weekend I am going to stay with Paul, my best friend who I told you about. He lives in the country now, so I have to stay overnight. Who is your best friend? Why are you good friends? I think everybody needs a best friend. Do you agree? The other news is that my father has got a new job ...

Write to Mark. In your letter:

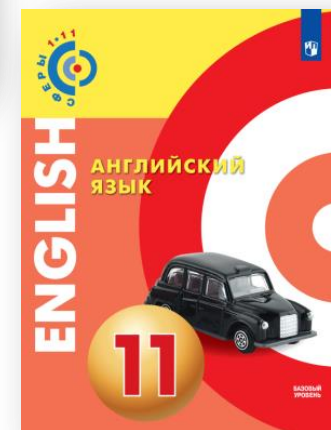
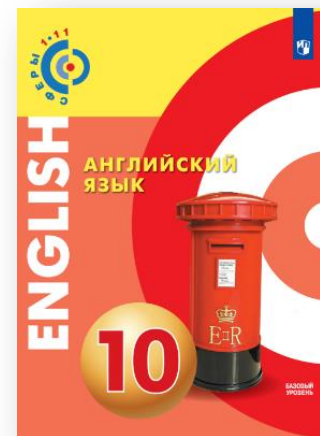
- answer his questions,
- ask three questions about his father's new job.

Write 100-140 words. Remember the rules of writing letters.



Особенности УМК серии «Сферы» для подготовки к ЕГЭ

1. Удобная структура учебника и циклов
2. Совокупность классического и инновационного подходов к обучению
3. Логичное изложение материала от простого к сложному
4. Наличие разнообразных упражнений в формате ЕГЭ
5. Чётко сформулированные задания
6. Раздел подготовки к ЕГЭ в каждом цикле
7. Помощь в виде советов на полях страниц
8. Полезные рекомендации на русском языке в приложении «Учись учиться» в конце учебника
9. Возможность подготовки к ЕГЭ выпускников разного уровня обученности
10. Разнообразные аутентичные задания по аудированию
11. Удобно организовать дистанционное обучение



Компоненты линии УМК серии «Сферы» (2 – 11)

УМК. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. «СФЕРЫ» (2-11) АВТ. АЛЕКСЕЕВ А. А., СМИРНОВА Е. Ю. И ДР.										
Компоненты	2 класс	3 класс	4 класс	5 класс	6 класс	7 класс	8 класс	9 класс	10 класс	11 класс
Учебник										
ЭФУ	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Учебное пособие с цифровым дополнением Сферы Digital									10	11
Поурочные рекомендации (бесплатно)*										
Рабочие программы (бесплатно)*	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Тетрадь-тренажёр						2022	2022	2022		2022
Тетрадь-экзаменатор			2022			2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
Аудиокурс (бесплатно)*	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

* бесплатные материалы доступны на сайте <https://prosv.ru/>



**Многофункциональное учебное
пособие по английскому языку
с цифровым дополнением.**

10 и 11 классы



Банк ресурсов УМК серии «Сферы» (2 – 11)

- Аудиокурсы
- Книги для учителя
- Рабочие программы
- Тематическое планирование
- Видеоролики
- Презентации
- Ссылки на вебинары



Методический журнал «Просвещение. Иностранные языки»



Инновационный УМК «Сферы» для начальной школы – залог успешности обучающихся современной школы

Автор: Елена СМЕРНОВА | Рубрика: ИЗ ПРАКТИКИ УЧИТЕЛЯ

Создан 20 Октября 2019



Новый УМК «Сферы» – это инновационный комплекс, только что включенный в федеральный перечень. Какие особенности отличают «Сферы» от других современных УМК? Стоит ли начинать им свою работу? Попробуем ответить на эти вопросы.



настроение: увлеченное, оптимистическое
город: Москва

автор: Смернова Елена Юрьевна, учитель английского языка высшей категории, ГБОУ Школа № 1292 «Сосновники», Заслуженный учитель РФ, Почетный работник общего образования РФ, лауреат «Гранта Москвы» в области науки и технологий в сфере образования

Мы учли запросы учителей и разработали учебник, аналога которого на рынке прежде не было. И это не просто громкие слова.

«Сферы» – линия учебников по английскому языку для общеобразовательной школы

Автор: Галина БЕГОРОДСКАЯ | Рубрика: НОВЫЕ УМК

В статье представлены ведущие характеристики нового УМК по английскому языку – «Сферы».



В рамках общей стратегии издательства «Просвещение», направленной на формирование единой информационно-образовательной среды, появился и осуществляется проект «Сферы». Важной характеристикой данного проекта являются общие для изданий методические принципы, которые обеспечивают единую технологию обучения. Также в учебный процесс широко внедряются ИКТ, что способствует развитию соответствующих компетенций у учащихся. Линия учебников по английскому языку «Сферы» является продуктом совместной работы российских и зарубежных авторов-носителей языка, она создана специально для российских общеобразовательных организаций. Данная особенность УМК обеспечила ей соответствие требованиям ФГОС, возрастным и личностным особенностям учащихся. Важной составляющей учебников является наличие аутентичных материалов о России, что обеспечивает включенность учащихся в изучение родной культуры. Также стоит отметить, что учебные издания содержат аутентичные материалы, которые отражают реалии современного англоговорящего сообщества. Именно поэтому УМК «Сферы» будет интересен как педагогам-практикам, так и учащимся.

«Сферы» для 10-11 классов на уроках английского языка в рамках проекта «Базовые школы РАН»

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Как известно, цель обучения иностранному языку состоит в формировании коммуникативной компетенции, под которой, как правило, понимается способность осуществлять речевую деятельность в соответствии с целями и ситуацией общения в рамках той или иной сферы деятельности. На останавливаясь подробно на составляющих коммуникативной компетенции, отметим, что говорение, являясь продуктивным видом речевой деятельности, относится к так называемому непосредственному общению. В данной публикации будут рассмотрены способы формирования навыков устного общения с использованием нового УМК «Сферы» для 10 класса.



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Настроение: вдохновенное, деятельное

Ключевые слова: говорение, речевая ситуация, коммуникативный подход, УМК «Сферы»

ДИАГНОСТИКА И КОНТРОЛЬ ПРЕДМЕТНЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ НА УРОКЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В 5 И 6 КЛАССАХ

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